



Public Health Reports

Treasury Department. United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance
with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1900. NO. 7.

UNITED STATES.

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS AGENCIES IN THE PROPAGATION OF THE PLAGUE.

In the article on the Bubonic Plague, recently published by the Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, in the discussion of the various agencies in the propagation of the plague, there were mentioned, the dangers from ambulant cases of the disease, and from rats.

Rats as carriers of plague.

A mass of evidence is being accumulated in this Bureau which goes to show that while the ambulant type of the malady calls for great vigilance, the greatest danger is to be apprehended from the importation of the disease through the instrumentality of the ordinary rat.

There is a strong probability that the rat was responsible for the introduction of the plague into Oporto; there is little doubt that it was introduced into Santos through the same medium; private advices from Honolulu indicate that it was not there introduced through food stuffs or merchandise, but that again the rat was the responsible agent.

The attention of quarantine and health officers is therefore again invited to the vital necessity for rigorous measures for ridding all ships from infected and suspected ports of rats and other vermin at the ports of arrival and the expediency and necessity of measures looking to the elimination of the same at ports of departure prior to the taking on of cargo for the United States.

Rats migrate from ship to ship along docks and quays in search of food, and ships loaded with rice and other food stuffs should therefore be particularly looked after. They should be subjected to fumigation

prior to taking on cargo, and subsequently guarded to prevent as far as possible the invasion by rats.

Although a port or place where plague has prevailed may be pronounced free from the disease, because there have been no cases among persons for a certain period, it does not follow that the port or place is free from danger, for the disease may still be prevailing among rats, and it is quite as important from a quarantine or sanitary standpoint to be assured that the disease has ceased among rats as among persons.

It is gratifying to note the unanimity of sentiment which seems to be growing up among all health authorities on this subject, and the vigorous measures which have been instituted abroad looking to the suppression of the rat as a recognized source of danger.

The flea as an agent of infection.

From time to time articles have appeared in the daily and medical press as to the danger of the spread of the disease through the medium of fleas, which may have infested rats and mice stricken with plague, and which may subsequently invade and bite man. While the danger may be a real one, the risk would seem to be small, as would appear from the following article by Dr. Bruno Galli-Valerio, of Lausanne, which article is here presented translated from the "Centralblatt fur Bakteriologie, etc.," for January 6, 1900:

[Translation.]

**DO THE FLEAS OF RATS AND MICE PLAY AN IMPORTANT RÔLE IN
THE TRANSMISSION OF BUBONIC PLAGUE TO MAN?**

In No. 10 of the Annals of the Pasteur Institute of 1898, there appeared a long article by Dr. Simond on the propagation of the plague, in which article the author lays great stress on the rôle played in the dissemination by rats and their fleas.

Dr. Simond has proved that in a certain number of cases the patients present at the onset of the disease a vesicle, in which is found the bacillus of plague. To him these vesicles seem to be the point of entry of the virus, and that they are produced by the bites of the fleas of rats and mice, but the following is the description which Dr. Simond gives of this particular flea:

The flea which we have seen most frequently upon the house rat (in India) is of medium size, of grayish color with a wine-colored spot upon the lateral surfaces of the abdomen. This spot is nothing else but the stomach, filled with blood, and rendered visible by reason of its transparency. We do not know whether this flea is of a different variety, from that of a reddish-brown color, common to man and to the domestic animals; we have always been able, however, to determine experimentally that carried from the rat to man or to the dog, it attacks them immediately.

By examination of the intestinal contents of this flea taken from plague-stricken rats, Dr. Simond has proved in several instances the

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presence of a bacillus morphologically resembling that of plague. He inoculated 3 mice with fleas taken from a plague-stricken rat and triturated with a few drops of water. One only died of demonstrable plague at the end of eighty hours; the others died in nine and twelve days, respectively, without presenting plague bacilli in any of the organs. He succeeded in proving the death of a rat and a mouse which he had placed in a jar along with a rat dead of the plague, and to which he had added fleas taken from a cat, while seven rats placed in a jar with a rat dead of plague but without fleas did not sicken or die.

According to Dr. Simond, these fleas, getting upon a man, will inoculate him with plague, either by means of the blood which adheres to their suctorial proboscis, or, most frequently, by depositing their excrement, loaded with plague bacilli, upon the wounds which they make by their bites.

Such are the facts which Dr. Simond adduces to build up his theory of the transmission of plague to man from rats through the intermediary of fleas. Let us examine his facts: Dr. Simond has been quite incapable of distinguishing the fleas of rats and mice from those of man, as he states above. Truly this is a remarkable assertion on the part of a person who knows the use of a microscope enough to reveal the plague bacilli. The characteristics of the flea of man which has nothing in common with those of the fleas of rats and mice, are so clearly limited that with the lowest magnification one should be able to clearly distinguish between them. The flea of man (*Pulex irritans*) has an ovoid body, reddish brown in color, and is without a comb upon the head or prothorax. The flea which is most commonly met with on rats and mice (*Typhlopsylla musculi*) has a thin body, is yellowish in color, with spines upon each side of the inferior border of the head and a comb upon the prothorax. Upon the mouse and upon the marmot we also find the *Pulex fasciatus*, but it presents upon the prothorax a comb of eighteen points, and has only been found as I remember in Holland and in Halle, and I myself have only found it once in Milan.

Dr. Simond besides appears to believe that the flea of man is the same which infests the bodies of all domestic animals, and wishing, I do not know why, to demonstrate that the fleas of rats and mice are the agents for the transmission of plague, makes use of those of the cat (*Pulex serraticeps*) which has nothing in common with that of the rodents or of man. In such researches, which are of such practical importance, it seems to be absolutely indispensable not to create such deplorable confusion.

That in the fleas of rats and mice we may find the bacillus of plague, I had already announced in 1897, giving plague to mice by inoculating them with infected fleas. That this bacillus may be inoculated into rats and mice by the bites of fleas is very possible. What I consider as not proved is that the fleas of rats and mice may transmit the disease to man.

We know positively that different fleas have hosts which are peculiar to them. Should they sometimes pass to another host they do not there remain long and often do not bite them at all. Dr. Simond tells us that he has proved that the fleas of rats, put upon a dog and upon man, bite them immediately. We can not accept this assertion, for we know of no flea which has given such experimental results as claimed by Dr. Simond. I can affirm, on the contrary, that the *Typhlopsylla musculi*, the most common flea on rats and mice, does *not* bite man.

The following experiments show my observations in this respect: Once, in handling a white mouse which was covered with *T. musculi*, numerous fleas got upon me. They immediately left my body and did not bite me. I have also endeavored to prove that the fleas of rats and mice would bite a man. In the first series of these experiments I have placed *Typhlopsylla musculi* under small watch glasses and fixed them on various parts of my body, and left them in place for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. I did not receive a single bite, and on removing the watch glass the fleas immediately left me.

In another series of experiments I have placed *Typhlopsylla musculi* of the same age as the above freely on my body. They immediately left me. One might believe that I am refractory to the bites of fleas, but this is not the case, for the fleas of man bite me very freely. To sum up, then, the assertions of Dr. Simond are far from being convincing. * * * If the transmission of plague from rats and mice to man through the medium of the fleas of these animals is possible, it is far from being demonstrated. Further, neither the physicians of the German commission to India, or the Italians at Oporto, have found any trace of a similar transmission. It is much more probable that the transmission, if it exists at all, is from man to man through the *Pulex irritans*.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Dysentery on the schooner R. D. Spear, of Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 31, 1900.

SIR: I beg to invite your attention to my report of out-patients relative to 6 cases of dysentery. Five of these cases were from 1 vessel, the schooner *R. D. Spear*, of Philadelphia. The captain and entire crew have suffered with dysentery from the second day out from Philadelphia. After thorough examination of these men, I attribute the malady to water used for drinking purposes, which the captain tells me is derived from the river at Philadelphia. The discharges were not examined.

Respectfully,

R. H. McGINNIS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to announce since my last report the existence of 46 cases of smallpox sent to the pesthouse from various localities in the city, all colored, except 3 or 4 whites. The municipal authorities are enforcing compulsory vaccination among the colored population.

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Almost the entire white population have voluntarily accepted vaccination, and it is hoped that as soon as compulsory vaccination reaches the entire population the disease will cease. About 160 per day are being vaccinated. The type is mild, but 1 death resulting so far.

Respectfully,

HUGH BURFORD,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox in Oswego, Kans.

Oswego, Kans., February 8, 1900.

SIR: On November 5, 1899, a case of smallpox was brought to this city from Springfield, Mo. A meeting of the local board of health was called and the case quarantined. There were 8 persons exposed in this house. All were at once vaccinated. The first 4 took the disease in about twelve days and 1 was quite sick. Eyes are injured. The other 4 had the disease so lightly that it would not have been noticed under other circumstances. Just about the time the thirty-five days prescribed by the State was up, another colored man came here from Joplin, Mo., with a marked case of smallpox. An effort was made to keep his father's family free of the disease, but 3 of them had varioloid, and the parents had the prodromata, but no eruption.

On or about January 7 a white woman took it, and since then her 3 children have had it; the nursing was very ill with it. This makes 17 cases we have had since November 5. We quarantined 2 white families with what proved to be chicken pox. Our board of health would take no risks in calling the disease "Cuban itch," and by so doing we confined it to three families.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. LIGGETT,

Mayor and President of City Board of Health.

Report on inspection of smallpox at Winston, High Point, and Greensboro, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 4, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of January 29, 1900, to proceed to Winston, N. C., as expert diagnostician for smallpox, I have the honor to state that I left the following morning for Winston. I stopped between trains at Greensboro, visited the smallpox hospital, made photographs of several cases of smallpox, and had an interview with the mayor. I arrived at Winston the same evening, and was met at the depot by Dr. C. L. Summers, city health officer, who extended to me every courtesy. The following statement of the situation was given me:

Two weeks previous to my arrival a case of smallpox made its appearance in a white man, a resident of the city; the source of infection probably being Greensboro. The case and all known suspects were removed from the city limits, and quarantined. All necessary precautions were taken, and a corps of inspectors and vaccinators was put to work in the city. The usual doubts as to the nature of the disease, and the necessity for vaccination prevailed among the laity and some physicians, and a good deal of opposition to the enforcement of the vaccination ordinance was manifested. The authorities having heard of the results of my recent visit to the neighboring city of Greensboro, asked

that I might be sent to settle the diagnosis, and discuss the situation with the people.

On the morning after my arrival, accompanied by the city physician and several other physicians, I visited the smallpox hospital and suspect camp. I found 1 patient to be in the eleventh day of the eruption of smallpox. The case was discrete, though the patient had quite a severe attack. I made several photographs of the case. In the afternoon I attended a mass meeting of some 700 or 800 citizens, and discussed the situation with them.

These talks with the citizens have become quite a feature of my recent smallpox work. There is usually a great deal of interest manifested in the situation, and as my coming is usually heralded in the newspapers, a good many people are anxious or curious to hear my report, and what I have to advise.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the authorities state that these talks have been of great assistance to them in the work of suppressing the disease.

Your telegraphic instructions to proceed to High Point, N. C., upon completion of my duties at Winston, were received on the afternoon of January 30. I left at 5 p. m., and arrived at High Point the same evening. Here I had an interview with the mayor, and several local physicians, who gave me the following account of the situation:

For several months past an eruptive disease, diagnosed as chicken pox, had been prevailing. As the cases had been very mild, and no deaths had occurred, nothing had been done for its suppression. Within the past two weeks, however, the cases had become more numerous, and of a severer type. Isolation of the cases in their own homes had been ordered, and vaccination urged. Here, as elsewhere, there were many people who refused to believe that the cases were smallpox, or that there was any necessity for vaccination.

Quite a number of the employees of the various furniture factories (the chief industry of the place) had closed their houses, and gone into the country to avoid being vaccinated. Under these circumstances the local authorities desired to have an authoritative diagnosis of the disease, and advice, before taking further steps.

On the morning after my arrival, accompanied by the mayor and some of the local physicians, I visited a number of the cases, and saw 6 or 8 cases of smallpox in varying stages of eruption. All the patients with smallpox that I saw were negroes, and the disease was typical. One confluent case was in the fourth day of the eruption. I made several photographs of the best marked cases. I was informed that there were 15 cases in all in the city, but it was not considered necessary for me to see each of them. I was shown 4 or 5 white patients who were said to have had recently an eruptive disease. When I saw them the eruption had disappeared, and from the history given me I was unable to make a diagnosis. I do not think that these patients had smallpox. After visiting the cases I addressed a mass meeting of the citizens, discussed the situation with them, and gave the usual advice. I left High Point at noon February 1. As I passed through Greensboro I saw the mayor of that city who informed me that the authorities had the situation well in hand. He said that there were 29 cases in the hospital; that about 90 per cent of the population had been successfully vaccinated, and he thought the trouble about over. He was anxious that I stop and look over the situation, but this I was unable to do.

Respectfully,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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Smallpox in Nashville, Tenn.—Vaccination compulsory.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February —, 1900.

SIR: As per request in your letter of 3d instant, I supply the following: In Waller's Digest of the Laws of Nashville, section 196, these words occur: "The board of health is fully empowered to establish and enforce the observance by inhabitants of, and visitors to, the city of such sanitary regulations as the board deems best calculated to guard against epidemics, infectious, contagious, or malignant diseases, and prevent or check their extension. And the proper officers of the city are not only authorized, but required, to act promptly in enforcing a strict observance of the sanitary regulations as provided by this ordinance;" and in section 200 these words are to be found: "All persons are required to comply with * * * the precepts, regulations, and requirements of the board of health, * * * and whoever shall fail, neglect, or refuse so to do, shall be fined not less than five nor more fifty dollars."

Several cases of smallpox having occurred in the city in the person of those coming into the city from the middle and western sections of the State and the States south and west of us, where smallpox has existed for some time past, the board, considering the situation, deemed the danger to our community sufficient to warrant a general vaccination and revaccination of our people. So on January 5, 1900, the following order was made and steps immediately taken to carry the same into practical effect. (See order, a copy of which is inclosed.) The city was subdivided into districts, and 30 vaccinators (house to-house) were placed in active work. Up to date, about 40,000 have been vaccinated, and still the work is being actively pushed. In January we had 28 cases of smallpox, and up to date in February 6 cases. Accept thanks for pamphlets sent.

Respectfully,

J. D. PLUNKET.

[Inclosure.]

(1) That every person residing within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville, shall be vaccinated; Provided, however, that this regulation shall not be compulsory on anyone 70 years of age and over; women more than five months advanced in pregnancy, and individuals who, in the opinion of the vaccinating physicians, are too ill to submit to the procedure.

(2) All parties desiring to be vaccinated by any other reputable physician than the one employed by the city, may do so before the arrival of the city's physician, but in all such instances the certificate of said family physician showing that such person has been vaccinated since December 1, 1899, must be produced and exhibited when the city's physician calls to vaccinate any family. Under no circumstance will a verbal explanation be permitted, and all parties who have been vaccinated prior to this order, and subsequent to December 1, 1899, and all parties who may hereafter be vaccinated, are urged to procure and have in their possession said certificate so that no complication may arise.

No certificate of vaccination prior to December 1, 1899, will be accepted. (3) A failure on the part of any person to submit to vaccination shall subject such person to arrest and fine before the judge of the city court of from \$5 to \$50, and the physicians to be appointed to act as public vaccinators are hereby instructed to report at once to the chief of police any failure on the part of anyone to submit to vaccination, and the chief will cause immediate arrest for such violation.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., February 4, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work for the week ended February 3, 1900:

Inspection of Mexican Central and Sierra Madre Railway passengers, 168; inspection of passengers, international bridge, including persons returning from bullfight, 359; inspection of immigrants, 31; disinfec-

tion of baggage and household goods, bedding, etc., 21; disinfection of soiled linen imported to be laundered at El Paso, 331 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children and other destitutes, 10.

Beg leave to state there is a new case of smallpox at hospital, in El Paso, Tex.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., February 3, 1900.—On the through Mexican passenger train of January 31, 1900, I found 4 cases of smallpox in various stages. They were an American family that boarded the train at the City of Mexico. There were 8 persons in the coach when it reached the frontier. I ordered the entire train back to Mexico, and informed the Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, health authorities. The city health officer of San Antonio, Tex., was on the train in a through Mexican Pullman and he is very reliable and believes in quarantine and disinfection, and on account of the travel from Mexico via Laredo, passing through San Antonio he kept watch on all persons exposed to the infection on the train, and was of good service in sorting the exposed, the possibly exposed, and those not exposed to contagion.

The Monterey Pullman passengers could not have been exposed and were allowed entry except their baggage in the baggage car.

The through Mexican Pullman passengers, conductor, and porter were detained and their baggage and wearing apparel disinfected by steam or formaldehyd. Also all the mattresses, bedding, etc., on the through Pullman were disinfected by steam. Some of the passengers were immune, the others were examined and found to have recent successful vaccinations, but were revaccinated and allowed to proceed the following day. Two second-class passengers were treated in the same manner as the third-class. They had only been exposed through the train conductor, and had not been on an infected first-class coach. The physician on board certified to this as well as the conductor, and they all came from Monterey (that is, the second and third class passengers), and the conductor had kept the first-class coach locked after leaving Saltillo on the advice of the city health officer of San Antonio above mentioned. All exterior of baggage in the baggage car was washed with solution of 1-500 of bichloride of mercury and the car afterwards disinfected with the baggage in situ. The infected coach, with 8 passengers, including patients and their baggage, was taken back into Mexico about 4 miles and placed on a siding where the Mexican authorities will keep them under guard and the railroad company furnish board, etc. The passenger conductor and brakeman were immune, but their wearing apparel was disinfected.

The engineer and fireman had not been exposed and were allowed entry. In fact, all who were directly exposed were denied entry, and those that had been indirectly exposed through the conductor entering second and third class coaches, and through Pullman coaches were revaccinated, and wearing apparel and hand baggage thoroughly disinfected by steam or formaldehyd.

I am positive that all the foci that reached the frontier are now under guard 4 miles from here in Mexico.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to February 9, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 10...	20		
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3...	2		
Total for State.....		22		
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2			Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do			Do.
Columbia County.....	do			Do.
Conway County.....	do			Do.
Crittenden County.....	do			Do.
Drew County.....	do			Do.
Faulkner County.....	do			Do.
Fulton County.....	do			Do.
Green County.....	do			Do.
Independence County.....	do			Do.
Jackson County.....	do			Do.
Jefferson County.....	do			Do.
Lawrence County.....	do			Do.
Lincoln County.....	do			Do.
Logan County.....	do			Do.
Perry County.....	do			Do.
Phillips County.....	do			Do.
Prairie County.....	do			Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 2...	60	8	Do.
Saline County.....	Feb. 2			Do.
Scott County.....	do			Do.
White County.....	do			Do.
Woodruff County.....	do			Do.
Total for State.....		60	8	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18	3		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 29...	5		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28	1		
Total for State.....		15		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 29...	5		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	10		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2		
Total for State.....		12		
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 5...	66		
Darien.....	Jan. 17	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20	2		
Liberty.....	do	8		
McIntosh County.....	do			Several cases.
Savannah.....	do	1		
Wayne County.....	do	3		
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 7...	20		
Total for State.....		119		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 28...	40	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 13...	8		
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Total for State.....		49	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indian Territory: Choctaw Nation	Dec. 18.....	75	.....
Indiana: Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	26	.....
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	1	.....
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	14	.....
Posey County.....	do.....	26	.....
Total for State .....	.....	73	.....
Iowa: Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Kansas: Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Kentucky: Covington.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	* 4	.....
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 8...	4	.....
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18	.....
Total for State .....	.....	26	.....
Louisiana: Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
Assumption.....	do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7	.....
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3...	97	14	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	16	1	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	.....	.....
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50	.....
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9	.....
Ibererville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	2	
Lafayette.....	do.....	130	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	233	59	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Point Cooper.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	.....
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	90	5	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	.....
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21	.....
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	.....
Vermilion.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3...	16	.....
Total for State .....	.....	772	87	
Massachusetts: Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Chesterfield.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3	.....
Total for State .....	.....	7	2	
Minnesota: Duluth.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5...	3	.....
Minneapolis.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3...	26	.....
Total for State .....	.....	29	.....
Mississippi: Greenwood	Jan. 21-Feb. 9...	153	9	
Missouri: Paris.....	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 5...	23	0	
Total for State	60	4	

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Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska: Omaha	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	6	.....
New York: Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1	.....
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Total for State		8	.....
North Carolina:				
Beaufort	Dec. 27	1	.....
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5	.....
Cartaret County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	24	.....
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Davidson County.....	do .....	.....	
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15 .....	.....	
Guilford County	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	83	.....	Numerous cases.
Halifax County	do	67	.....
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Mecklenburg County.....	do	3	.....
Nash County.....	do	4	.....
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	10	.....
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	46	.....
Surry County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	14	.....
Union County.....	do	3	.....
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2	.....
Total for State		274	.....
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 2...	8	.....
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	133	.....
Hamilton	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 22...	8	0	
Total for State		150	.....
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Blaine County	do	1	.....
El Reno	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	do	4	0	
Kay County.....	do .....	.....		Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County	do	10	0	
Noble County	Jan. 10.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Shawnee.....	do	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga.....	do	1	0	
Yukon	do	6	0	Do.
Total for State		55	.....
Oregon:				
Portland	Jan. 23-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20...	5	.....
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	5	.....
Total for State		11	.....
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	5	.....
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9	.....
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24	.....
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 3...	259	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8	.....
Nashville	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	22	.....
Total for State.....		322	.....
Texas:				
Angelina County	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	10	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	19	.....
Beaumont	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	.....
Bonham.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....
Bellville County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Bowie County.....	do.....	2	.....
Brenham.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	5	1	
Brookshire.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	1	.....
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	10	.....
Cass County	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Denison.....	do.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6	.....
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Farmersville.....	do.....	25	.....
Fannin County.....	do.....	.....	.....
Floydada	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Fort Stockton.....	do.....	4	.....
Grimes County	Jan. 1-Jan. 23...	15	.....
Honey Grove.....	do.....	30	.....
Houston	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	12	.....
Index	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30	.....
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	9	.....
Meridian.....	do.....	2	.....
Milano	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	8	.....
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3	.....
Paris	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	6	.....
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	13	.....
Port Sullivan.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	3	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 30...	4	.....
Sealy.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	2	.....
Seguin	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	1	
Smithville	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	14	.....
Temple	do.....	2	1	
Tyler.....	do.....	1	.....
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3	.....
Total for State.....		252	3	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...	11	.....
Virginia:				
Norfolk	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Petersburg	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4	.....
Portsmouth	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	68	15	
Roanoke	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	12	0	
Total for State.....		85	15	
Washington:				
Spokane	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	117	2	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18	.....	Do.
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....
Harrison County.....	do.....	5	.....
Lewis County.....	do.....	1	.....
McDowell County.....	do.....	1	.....
Mingo County	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....
Upshur County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....		26	.....
Wisconsin :				
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Lemonweir...	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....
Total for State		7	1	*

February 16, 1900

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 3, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 6, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 28	Steamship Palatia.....	Hamburg.....	683
Jan. 29	Steamship Aller	Bremen.....	422
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	174
Do....	Steamship Rhein.....	Bremen.....	500
Jan. 30	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre	220
Jan. 31	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	125
Do....	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow	22
Feb. 1	Steamship Ethiopia.....	do	58
Do....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	221
Feb. 2	Steamship Westernland	Antwerp.....	397
Do....	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	436
Feb. 3	Steamship Dresden	do	547
Do....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	218
Do....	Steamship Germanic.....	do	202
Total.....			4,220

**THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.***Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 10, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 12, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 10, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 4	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	124
Feb. 5	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	290
Do.....	Steamship Patricia.....	do	424
Do.....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	231
Do.....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre	256
Do.....	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow	68
Do.....	Steamship Patria.....	Naples	343
Feb. 7	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	181
Do.....	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	37
Do.....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp	427
Do.....	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples	331
Feb. 9	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck.....	do	717
Feb. 10	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen	409
Do.....	Steamship Trave.....	do	462
Do.....	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	68
Total			4,368

**THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.**

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 10, 1900.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 12, 1900.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 10, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 6	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	58
Feb. 7	Steamship Maryland.....	London.....	2
Feb. 8	Steamship Orcadian.....	Glasgow.....	1
Feb. 10	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	236
	Total.....		297

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.**

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New York, during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 14,575 ; total number of immigrants passed, 14,434 ; number certified for deportation, 141.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number of cases pending at first of month, 15 ; number of immigrants certified during month, 141 ; total number to be accounted for, 156 ; number of cases to be deported, 30 ; number of cases admitted, 112 ; died in hospital, 1 ; number of cases pending at the close of month, 13.

Respectfully,

**L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 42 ; number passed, 42 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none ; number admitted, 42.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,212 ; number passed, 1,212 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none ; number admitted, 1,212.

**G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,**

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of January, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 104 ; number passed, 103 ; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 1.

February 16, 1900

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 1; number admitted, 103. H. S. CAMINERO,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended February 3, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 20	Steamship Yucatan	Liverpool-South American ports	5
Feb. 2	Steamship Helios	Cartagena	1
	Total.....		6

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended February 3, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 3, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 29	Steamship Seneca.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso...	16
Jan. 30	Brig Pedro.....	La Guayra.....	125
Feb. 1	Steamship Martin Saenz.....	Barcelona, Majorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, and Porto Rico.	67
Feb. 2	Steamship Reina Maria Cristina.....	Liverpool, Santander, and Corunna....	450
	Total		658

E. F. McCONNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Nuevitas during the week ended January 27, 1900.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900: January 26, steamship *Lauenburg*, with 9 immigrants.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended January 27, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900: January 27, provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, with 8 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Feb. 10			
2	do.				
3	Beaufort, S. C.	Feb. 3	Nor. bk. Oregon (a)	Jan. 24	Rio de Janeiro
	Brunswick, Ga.		It. bk. Pedro (a)	Jan. 27	Havana
		Feb. 10	do	do	do
			Br. bk. Auriza	Feb. 5	Para
4	Cape Charles, Va.	do			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	Feb. 3			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
8	Eureka, Cal.	do	Am. bkt. Geo. C. Perkins, (a)	Jan. 24	Hilo, Hawaiian Islands
			Br. bk. Cardigan Castle (a)	Jan. 20	Honolulu
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Br. bkt. Mersey (a)	Jan. 8	Santos
11	Newbern, N. C.	Feb. 10	Am. bkt. Emita (a)	Jan. 15	do
12	Pascagoula, Miss.	do			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.	Feb. 3	Jap. ss. Nanyo Maru	Jan. 31	Kobe via Honolulu
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Feb. 10			
15	San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 3	Br. ss. Lady Jarcey	Jan. 28	Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu
16	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Am. ss. City of Puebla	Jan. 30	Manila
			Am. ss. Senator	do	do
			Am. ss. Australia	Jan. 31	Honolulu
			Jap. ss. Nifron, Maru	Jan. 31	Hongkong
			Am. bk. Martha Davis	do	do
			Am. ss. Ohio	Feb. 2	Manila
			Am. sc. Vine	Feb. 3	Honolulu
			Am. sc. Ruby A. Cousins	do	do
			Am. bkt. Wm. G. Irwin	do	do
			Am. bk. Diamond Head	do	do
			Am. bk. Mohican	do	do
17	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
18	Savannah, Ga.	do	Aust. bkt. Tilde (a)	Jan. 25	Marseilles
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do	Am. bkt. Annie Reed (a)	Jan. 8	Santos
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Feb. 10			
21	Washington, N. C.	Feb. 3			
CUBA:					
22	Calbarien	Feb. 3			
23	Cardenas	do			
24	Cienfuegos	do			
25	Daiquiri	Jan. 27			
26	Gibara	Jan. 7			
27	Guantanamo	Jan. 20			
28	Havana	Feb. 3			
29	Isabela de Sagua	do			
30	Manzanillo	Jan. 27			
31	Matanzas	Feb. 3			
32	Nuevitas	Jan. 27			
33	Santiago de Cuba	do	U. S. A. tug Slocum	Jan. 24	San Juan
			U. S. A. transport McPherson	Jan. 25	do
			Am. ss. Saratoga	do	New York
			Am. sc. yt. Siren	Jan. 26	Port Antonio
POERTO RICO:					
34	Ponce	Jan. 27			
35	San Juan	Feb. 3	Sp. ss. Cataluna	Feb. 3	Havana

a Previously reported.

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AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					
2					2
3	Brunswick	Ballast discharged.....	Jan. 30	No report.....	2
	do	Discharging ballast.....			
	do	Ballast discharged.....	Feb. 6		2
	do	Discharging ballast.....			
4				No report.....	
5				No transactions.....	
6				do.....	1
7					
8	Eureka	Disinfected.....	Jan. 29		
	do	do.....			
9				No transactions.....	
10	Mobile	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 28		2
	Ship Island	do.....	Feb. 8		
11				No report.....	
12					6
13	Seattle	Disinfected.....		2 deaths from beriberi at quarantine.	3
14					19
15	San Diego	Held for disinfection.....	Jan. 31	Crew bathed; bedding and dunnage disinfected; 2 cases of tuberculosis.	2
16	San Francisco	Hold disinfected to kill rats.....	Jan. 30		18
	do	do.....	Jan. 31		
	do	Held.....	Feb. 3	Baggage of 176 cabin passengers disinfected.	
	do	do.....	Feb. 3		
	do	Partial disinfection.....		Crew bathed; baggage disinfected.	
	do	Hold disinfected to kill rats.....		69 steerage passengers and Oriental crew on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru, from Hong kong, bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do	Held for disinfection.....			
	do	do.....			
	do	do.....			
	do	do.....			
	do	do.....			
17				No report.....	
18	Savannah	Ballast discharged.....	Jan. 30		4
19	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	do.....		
20				No transactions.....	1
21				do.....	
22					1
23					12
24					7
25				No transactions.....	
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28					12
29					1
30					9
31					5
32					6
33	Santiago	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 24		15
	New York	do.....	Jan. 25		
	Cienfuegos	do.....	do.....		
	Santiago	do.....	Jan. 26		
34				No report.....	
35	Las Palmas	Held.....		5 nonimmune passengers detained; baggage disinfected.	12

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
PORTO RICO—Continued.					
Subports—					
36	Aguadilla	Feb. 3			
37	Arecibo.....	do.....			
38	Arroyo.....	do.....			
39	Humacao.....	do.....			
40	Jobos.....	do.....			
41	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 10			
3	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do.....			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 3			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Feb. 10			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Feb. 3			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Feb. 10			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 3			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Feb. 10			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Feb. 3			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 10			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
21	Pas Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....			

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AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
36				No report	
37				do	
38				do	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				No transactions.	
8				No report.	
9				No transactions.	
10				No report.	
11				do	
12					6
13				No report.	
14				do	
15				No report.	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				No transactions.	
25				No report.	
26				do	
27				do	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 81, including enteric fever, 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 29—white, 14; colored, 15, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MACON.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 10; colored, 23, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 740; including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 10; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 6; and 67 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 76; including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Des Moines*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 831—white, 495; colored, 336, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 10; measles, 28; smallpox, 49, and 73 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 30,523. Total number of deaths, 41, including scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 3, 1900, from 75 observers, indicate that measles decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 179, measles at 88, scarlet fever at 80, diphtheria at 37, enteric fever at 36, whooping cough at 28, smallpox at 3, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3 places.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from enteric fever.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 623,000—white, 587,000; colored, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 694—white, 616; colored, 78, including diphtheria, 33; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 8, and 76 from phthisis pulmonalis.

February 16, 1900

NEW JERSEY—Paterson.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 118,772. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of December, 1899, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,110,000, show a total of 9,833 deaths, including diphtheria 331, enteric fever, 155; measles, 88; scarlet fever, 69; whooping cough, 72; smallpox, 2, and 1,088 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The number of deaths from all causes reported for the year in the Monthly Bulletin is 121,820; this is 850 more than in 1898, and 4,740 more than in 1897, which was a year of unusually low mortality; it exceeds the average mortality of the ten preceding years by 2,550. Besides these reported deaths there were 1,200 delayed returns, not reported in the Bulletin. The death rate per thousand population is 17.3 which is the average death rate for the past ten years; that of 1898, was 18.0. The decrease in the death rate is chiefly in the maritime district where the mortality was less by 800 than in 1898.

The infant mortality was less than the average by nearly 5,000 and is 1,800 less than that of last year, 29 per cent of the deaths occurring under 5 years of age against the average of 35. There were 1,100 fewer infant deaths in the maritime district than in 1898 and there is decrease in all the districts save the Lake Ontario and Western.

The zymotic mortality was 12 of the total against the average 17. Compared with the average of ten years the deaths from diphtheria are but little more than half as many, though the number is 175 greater than in 1898; diarrheal diseases caused 2,900 fewer deaths than the average; whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, and malarial diseases all have fewer deaths reported from them than the average. The only zymotic disease which caused an increased mortality is cerebro-spinal meningitis, of, however, no local prevalence.

Smallpox caused 21 deaths, all occurring in New York City, save 1 each in Rochester, Troy, and the adjacent village of Waterford. The outbreak in the western part of the State, beginning in May, 1898, continued till midsummer of 1899, reaching 45 localities, in 14 counties, and about 320 individuals, only 1 of the number ending fatally. Sporadic cases of separate outside origin subsequently occurred in 13 localities, extensive only in 1 instance, among negro laborers in brick yards at Coeymans and Athens, and causing 2 deaths in Troy and vicinity. At the end of the year the State is believed to be free from smallpox. La grippe is estimated to have caused 7,000 deaths, January to April; an epidemic of moderate severity prevails at the close of the year. The deaths from acute respiratory and other local diseases were excessive on account of it, nearly 18,000 deaths from the respiratory diseases having occurred, or nearly 15 per cent of all deaths.

Lockport.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population,

12,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of December, 1899, from 20 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 141,950—white, 84,551; colored, 57,399, show a total of 156 deaths—white, 66; colored, 90; including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Raleigh.—Year ended February 28, 1899. Estimated population, 20,000—white, 11,000; colored, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 250—white, 126; colored, 124, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—East Liverpool.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 3 from enteric fever.

Findlay.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Meadville.—Year ended December, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 172, including enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 2, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Mechanicsburg.—Year ended December, 1899. Estimated population, 4,500. Total number of deaths, 51, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Phoenixville.—Year ended December, 1899. Estimated population, 8,500. Total number of deaths, 115, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—Galveston.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of death 57, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—Roanoke.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever, 4, and 4 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—La Crosse.—Period from April 24, 1899, to February 3, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 332, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from scarlet fever.

Superior.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 1 from diphtheria.

February 16, 1900

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 10	105,287	37	4					1		
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	8,338	5						1		
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	231	23					1	5	1
Baton Rouge, La.	Feb. 3	10,478	3								
Battle Creek, Mich.	do.	13,197	0								
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	7								
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 10	33,005	11	1					1		
Boston, Mass.	Feb. 3	448,477	223	27					2	8	10
Do.	Feb. 10	448,477	215	29					3	8	14
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 3	5,478	3	1							
Butler, Pa.	Jan. 23	8,734	3								
Do.	Jan. 30	8,734	3								
Cambridge, Mass.	Jan. 27	70,028	24	1					1	5	
Do.	Feb. 3	70,028	29	2							
Do.	Feb. 10	70,028	18	1							
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	32								6
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 3	a 54,955	522	4					1		
Chester, Mass.	do.	27,909	14	1							
Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 10	1,099,850	531	43					3	14	18
Chicopee, Mass.	Feb. 3	14,050	3	1							4
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	11,288	5	1							1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 2	296,908	19								2
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 3	261,353	128								2
Do.	Feb. 10	261,353	137						5	1	2
Clinton, Mass.	do.	10,424	7								1
Concord, N. H.	Feb. 3	17,044	6	1							1
Covington, Ky.	Feb. 10	37,371	19	5							
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	34	4					1	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 3	205,876	89	7					1	1	2
Dover, N. H.	do.	12,790	0								
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	3								
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	8						2		1
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	14	1							
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	11								1
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	16	4							1
Do.	Feb. 10	50,756	12								1
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 3	11,068	3	1							
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 10	74,398	34	3							
Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb. 3	22,037	5	1							
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	24,651	8								
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	20								1
Do.	Feb. 10	60,278	25	3					1	1	
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 4	9,069	5	1							
Greenville, S. C.	Feb. 3	8,607	2	1							
Do.	Feb. 10	8,607	3	1							
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	27,412	6	2							
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	15	3							1
Honolulu, H. I.	Jan. 13	35,000	c 51	4					1		
Do.	Jan. 20	35,000	d 39	5					1		
Huntington, W. Va.	Feb. 5	10,108	10	1							
Indianapolis, Ind.	Feb. 3	105,436	7						2		
Jackson, Mich.	do.	20,795	7	2							
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 10	20,795	8	3							
Johnstown, Pa.	Feb. 10	17,201	18	3							
Lawrence, Mass.	Feb. 3	21,805	10								
Lebanon, Pa.	Feb. 3	44,654	25	3							1
Louisville, Ky.	Feb. 10	14,664	3	1							
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 10	161,129	75	6					1	3	1
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	77,696	28								
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 3	19,709	7	1							
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Feb. 10	20,741	14								
Malden, Mass.	do.	11,286	4								
Manchester, N. H.	Feb. 3	23,031	10	1							
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	44,126	24	2							2
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 10	10,092	1								1
Melrose, Mass.	Feb. 3	11,079	16								
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	8,519	6								
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	10,776									
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	204,468	86	5					1	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 10	164,738	44	4					1	1	
		31,076	14	5							

^a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. ^b White, 7; colored, 15.
^c Plague, 11.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Feb. 3	76,168	31	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do.....	Feb. 10	76,168	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Albany, Ind.....	do.....	21,059	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newburyport, Mass.....	Feb. 3	13,947	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	210	16	30	...	...	...	3	3	6
Newton, Mass.....	Feb. 10	24,370	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Omaha, Nebr.....	Feb. 3	140,452	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Feb. 10	6,272	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palmer, N. Y.....	do.....	6,520	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peoria, Ill.....	Jan. 28	41,024	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Feb. 4	41,024	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Feb. 10	1,046,964	531	61	...	...	...	...	6	7	23
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Feb. 3	238,617	131	6	...	...	...	...	13	3	1
Pittston, Pa.....	Feb. 10	10,302	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plainfield, N. J.....	Feb. 3	11,267	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Feb. 10	11,267	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Huron, Mich.....	Jan. 6	13,543	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 13	13,543	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 20	13,543	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 27	13,543	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Feb. 3	13,543	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Feb. 10	12,374	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsmouth, Va.....	Do.....	13,268	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Feb. 3	22,206	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Providence, R. I.....	Feb. 10	132,146	71	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	42
Reading, Pa.....	Feb. 12	58,661	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 27	451,770	181	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Do.....	Feb. 3	451,770	174	21	...	...	...	...	5	1	9
Salem, Mass.....	do.....	30,801	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16,159	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan, Wis.....	do.....	16,359	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shreveport, La.....	Feb. 10	11,979	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield, Ill.....	do.....	24,963	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacoma, Wash.....	Feb. 3	36,006	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taunton, Mass.....	Feb. 10	25,448	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waltham, Mass.....	Feb. 3	18,707	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren, Ohio.....	Feb. 10	5,973	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Feb. 3	35,013	19	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Williamsport, Pa.....	Feb. 10	27,132	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do.....	33,220	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 16, 1900

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 5, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	19	2	.....	.91	1.16	.....
Portland, Me.	22	.....	4	.84	1.52	.....
Northfield, Vt.	15	.....	5	.58	.18	.....
Boston, Mass.	25	.....	8	.91	.....	.17
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	33	.....	5	.81	.10	.....
Nantucket, Mass.	32	.....	5	.77	.02	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.	29	.....	2	.91	.....	.24
Block Island, R. I.	30	.....	3	1.03	.....	.29
New Haven, Conn.	26	.....	3	1.00	.01	.....
Albany, N. Y.	21	.....	4	.70	.....	.03
New York, N. Y.	29	.....	4	.98	.63	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	31	.....	8	.72	.....	.21
Philadelphia, Pa.	31	.....	4	.77	.05	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.	32	.....	7	.91	.52	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	.....	5	.84	.....	.34
Baltimore, Md.	34	.....	8	.82	.30	.....
Washington, D. C.	34	.....	8	.84	.09	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	38	.....	9	.91	.....	.28
Cape Henry, Va.	43	.....	9	.90	.....	.51
Norfolk, Va.	41	.....	7	.91	.....	.63
Charlotte, N. C.	45	.....	12	1.17	.....	.58
Raleigh, N. C.	45	.....	12	.91	.....	.06
Kittyhawk, N. C.	44	.....	8	1.00	.....	.10
Hatteras, N. C.	46	.....	8	1.21	.51	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	49	.....	10	.86	.....	.09
Columbia, S. C.	48	.....	11	.96	.....	.40
Charleston, S. C.	51	.....	9	.86	.....	.16
Augusta, Ga.	49	.....	11	1.00	.....	.15
Savannah, Ga.	53	.....	10	.77	.....	.04
Jacksonville, Fla.	57	.....	11	.77	.....	.15
Jupiter, Fla.	67	.....	9	.72	.....	.58
Key West, Fla.	71	.....	6	.42	.....	.36
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	48	.....	12	1.24	.....	.49
Tampa, Fla.	65	.....	13	.63	.70	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	56	.....	10	1.00	.....	.47
Mobile, Ala.	53	.....	9	1.12	1.68	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	51	.....	13	1.31	.....	.30
Vicksburg, Miss.	51	.....	8	1.14	.....	.52
New Orleans, La.	57	.....	7	1.16	.....	.57
Shreveport, La.	50	.....	4	.99	.....	.95
Fort Smith, Ark.	41	.....	1	.76	.....	.74
Little Rock, Ark.	45	.....	6	1.25	.....	.64
Palestine, Tex.	51	.....	3	.91	.....	.81
Galveston, Tex.	56	.....	2	.77	.....	.17
San Antonio, Tex.	54	.....	1	.47	.....	.47
Corpus Christi, Tex.	60	.....	2	.70	.....	.70
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	43	.....	6	1.30	.....	.41
Nashville, Tenn.	41	.....	9	1.28	.....	.89
Chattanooga, Tenn.	45	.....	14	1.38	.....	.64
Knoxville, Tenn.	40	.....	12	1.33	.....	.76
Louisville, Ky.	36	.....	11	1.03	.....	.55
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	.....	9	.82	.....	.23
Cincinnati, Ohio	34	.....	11	.89	.....	.51
Columbus, Ohio	30	.....	13	.89	.....	.54
Parkersburg, W. Va.	34	.....	11	.77	.13	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	31	.....	13	.72	.....	.35
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	22	.....	7	.65	.76	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	22	.....	10	.70	.....	.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	22	.....	8	.75	.34	.....
Erie, Pa.	25	.....	10	.82	.....	.28
Cleveland, Ohio	25	.....	10	.68	.....	.35
Sandusky, Ohio	26	.....	11	.62	.....	.07
Toledo, Ohio	26	.....	12	.49	.50	.....
Detroit, Mich.	23	.....	11	.54	.47	.....
Lansing, Mich.	23	.....	13	.48	.19	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	21	.....	9	.54	.27	.....
Alpena, Mich.	16	.....	7	.56	.....	.52
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	10	.....	7	.35	.....	.26
Marquette, Mich.	14	.....	9	.47	.07	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	14	.....	9	.61	.....	.59
Grand Haven, Mich.	23	.....	9	.56	.....	.04
Milwaukee, Wis.	20	.....	11	.44	.....	.31
Chicago, Ill.	24	.....	11	.54	.23	.....
Duluth, Minn.	10	.....	10	.25	.....	.20

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 5, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	12		8	.21		.16
La Crosse, Wis.	17		14	.27		.05
Dubuque, Iowa	20		9	.35		.19
Davenport, Iowa	22		7	.35	.09	
Des Moines, Iowa	20		3	.28		.28
Keokuk, Iowa	25		4	.42	.36	
Springfield, Ill.	27		6	.70		.07
Cairo, Ill.	36		6	.96		.52
St. Louis, Mo.	32		6	.61		.36
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	32		5	.52		.33
Springfield, Mo.	35		5	.76		.63
Kansas City, Mo.	27	0		.33	.03	
Topeka, Kans.	29		1	.33		.05
Wichita, Kans.	33	4		.28		.28
Concordia, Kans.	25	4		.21		.21
Lincoln, Nebr.	18	4		.21		.21
Omaha, Nebr.	22		3	.14		.14
Sioux City, Iowa	16	0		.14		.11
Yankton, S. Dak.	17	0		.14		.11
Valentine, Nebr.	21	1		.14		.13
Huron, S. Dak.	9	3		.14		.12
Pierre, S. Dak.	14	2		.07		.02
Moorhead, Minn.	1	3		.20		.12
Bismarck, N. Dak.	8		4	.12		.00
Williston, N. Dak.	7		4	.14	.08	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.	11	9		.14		.03
Helena, Mont.	19	11		.23		.20
Miles City, Mont.	13	8		.14	.02	
Rapid City, S. Dak.	22		1	.14	.16	
Spokane, Wash.	26	3		.56		.36
Walla Walla, Wash.	32	2		.44		.36
Baker City, Ore.	22	10		.42		.41
Winnebago, Nev.	31	3		.26		.26
Boise, Idaho	30	5		.44		.44
Salt Lake City, Utah	31	7		.28		.28
Lander, Wyo.	18	8		.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.	27	3		.09		.03
North Platte, Nebr.	23	7		.07		.05
Denver, Colo.	30	5		.08		.08
Pueblo, Colo.	31	3		.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.	30	6		.14		.13
Oklahoma City, Okla.	36	4		.33		.33
Amarillo, Tex.	34	7		.28		.28
Abilene, Tex.	45	4		.29		.29
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	32	3		.15		.15
El Paso, Tex.	50	1		.12		.11
Phoenix, Ariz.	51	5		.15		.15
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	39	4		1.18		.36
Tacoma, Wash.	38	5		1.40		.75
Portland, Oreg.	40	3		1.54		.90
Roseburg, Oreg.	41			1.33		
Eureka, Cal.	46	4		1.69		.62
Red Bluff, Cal.	49	0		.58		.79
Carson City, Nev.	33	4		.44		.44
Sacramento, Cal.	49		2	.84		.68
San Francisco, Cal.	52		2	1.05		.77
Fresno, Cal.	49		3	.28		.26
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	53	3		.99		.99
Los Angeles, Cal.	54	2		.75		.75
San Diego, Cal.	54			.49		
Yuma, Ariz.	56	4		.14		.14

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

February 16, 1900

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to February 16, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16..	.....	17	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 6..	.....	217	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentine:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30..	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 15..	.....	37	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 24-Dec. 30..	.....	1	
Panama	Dec. 20-Dec. 26..	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Feb. 3..	17	8	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Santiago	Dec. 10-Dec. 30..	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27..	.....	6	

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7 .....	.....	15	
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos..	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 30..	39	13	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31..	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong	Nov. 12-Dec. 23..	7	7	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12..	46	25	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 23 ..	52	41	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6..	.....	16	
Ahmednagar District.....	do .....	.....	111	
Akalkot State.....	do .....	.....	9	
Aundh State	do .....	.....	35	
Baroda State.....	do .....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	do .....	.....	779	
Bhor State.....	do .....	.....	100	
Bijapur District.....	do .....	.....	402	
Bombay City.....	do .....	.....	1,460	
Bronch District.....	do .....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	do .....	.....	7	
Dharwar District.....	do .....	.....	1,124	
Hyderabad (Sind) District	do .....	.....	44	
Janjira State	do .....	.....	7	
Kairia District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	do .....	.....	13	
Kurrachee City.....	do .....	.....	10	
Kurrachee District.....	do .....	.....	22	
Kathiawar State	do .....	.....	0	
Khandesh District.....	do .....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	do .....	.....	47	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Kolhapur State.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6.....	1,222		
Mahi Kantha State.....	do.....	0		
Nasik District.....	do.....	45		
Palanpur State.....	do.....			
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....	0		
Poona City.....	do.....	10		
Poona District.....	do.....	402		
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	124		
Rewakantha State.....	do.....	0		
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 6.....	4		
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 6.....	420		
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	1		
Savanur State.....	do.....	18		
Shikarpur District.....	do.....	0		
Sholapur District.....	do.....	718		
Surat District.....	do.....	89		
Thana District.....	do.....	126		
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....			
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....			
Bellary District.....	do.....	8		
Chingleput District.....	do.....			
Kurnool District.....	do.....			
Madras City District.....	do.....			
North Arcot District.....	do.....	2		
Salem District.....	do.....	78		
Neilore District.....	do.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....	24		
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do.....	113		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	54		
Bangalore District.....	do.....	294		
Kolar District.....	do.....	3		
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	35		
Mysore City.....	do.....	75		
Mysore District.....	do.....	103		
Tumkur District.....	do.....	82		
Chitradrug District.....	do.....	37		
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	do.....	102		
Lingsugur District.....	do.....	284		
Naldrug District.....	do.....	129		
Bidar District.....	do.....	3		
Arangabad District.....	do.....			
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	do.....	10		
Nagpur City.....	do.....	47		
Nagpur District.....	do.....	40		
Nimar District.....	do.....			
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....	17		
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....			
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....	352		
Howrah District.....	do.....	1		
Hooghly District.....	do.....			
24-Parganas District.....	do.....			
Nadia District.....	do.....			
Khulna District.....	do.....			
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....			
Saran District.....	do.....	17		
Shahabad District.....	do.....			
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhum District.....	do.....			
Balasore District.....	do.....	1		Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	do.....	1		
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6.....	2		

February 16, 1900

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26..	.....	52	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4..	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26..	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21..	.....	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	do.....	.....	1	
Wakayama Ken.....	do.....	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Sept. 10-Dec. 16..	51	42	
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1..	37	21	
	August-Nov. 24..	100	46	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	Nov. 1-Nov. 21..	.....	9	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 16	5	.....
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6..	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya	Nov. 15.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31..	.....	3	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 20..	68	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Jan. 20..	39	15	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20..	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Dec. 1-Dec. 15..	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 4-Dec. 15..	.....	285	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22..	34	0	
Havana	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On as. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20..	.....	11	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 20..	.....	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 27..	84	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 27..	3	.....
France:				
Lyons	Dec. 17-Jan. 13..	.....	7	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 27..	200	17	
Nice	Dec. 19-Jan. 20..	3	2	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20..	.....	1	
Germany:				
Hamburg	Jan. 1-Jan. 13..	4	1	
Königsberg	Dec. 17-Jan. 20..	5	2	
Gibraltar:				
Greece:				
Athens	Dec. 3-Jan. 20..	27	6	
Hungary:				
Budapest	Dec. 18-Dec. 24..	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 9..	.....	286	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30..	.....	17	
Ceylon	Dec. 10-Dec. 16..	.....	1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13..	3	.....
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25..	1	.....
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3..	.....	38	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	.....	16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 20..	.....	5	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton	Jan. 22-Feb. 3..	45	0	
Moncton	Jan. 19.....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Ontario:				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Jan. 14..	238	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 14..	2	0	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ontario—Continued.				
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Middlesex County	Dec. 6-Jan. 14...	1	0	
Quebec:				
Bonaventura County.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5...	20	0	
Gaspé Basin.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1...	4	.....
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Feb. 5...	273	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 5...	3	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30...	17	2	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	36	13	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 13...	79	22	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 13...	.....	36	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	9	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	.....	67	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16...	.....	6	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	1	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...	.....	1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 21...	.....	10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1	.....

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 24, 1900.]

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended December 16, 1899, the number of plague deaths throughout India again rose, being 1,384 as against 1,686 in the preceding week. In the city of Bombay, the total number of cases and deaths also rose, being 1,305 and 1,552, respectively; preceding week, 209 and 278. In the presidency of Bombay the plague deaths reported fell from 1,008 to 808; in Calcutta, from 81 to 50; in the Punjab, from 5 to 3.

The epidemic has somewhat increased in the presidency of Madras, as well as in the central provinces, the plague deaths being 13 as against 8 in the preceding week. In the city of Mysore the status is unaltered.

Comparison of the number of deaths in Bombay during the two weeks in December, 1899, ended, respectively, December 12 and December 19, with the corresponding weeks in preceding years, gives the following :

Week ended—	Totals.			Average, 1891-1895.	Plague deaths.		
	1899.	1898.	1897.		1899.	1898.	1897.
December 12.....	1,158	668	757	443	170	91	95
December 19.....	1,323	765	808	449	248	114	158

The number of deaths during the weeks named was greatly increased by smallpox.

JAPAN.—According to information received by a Japanese coast steamer from Osaka and other ports of the inland sea and the island of

February 16, 1900

Kiushiu, the epidemic has spread to Hakata, where, on November 27, 1899, a plague death, medically certified, occurred.

To December 8, reports from all Japan show 20 plague cases and 18 deaths.

MAURITIUS.—The epidemic of plague which broke out in the early part of August, 1899, at Port Louis, was so violent that in the city alone 72 deaths were reported during one week. During the month of October the epidemic attacked the country districts of the island. Official reports from Port Louis show deaths as follows: August, 31; September, 28; October, 34; November, 23, and for the first week in December, 8.

During the last two weeks in November, 46 cases and 29 deaths were reported for the entire island, and for the first week in December, 40 cases and 26 deaths. These figures are official.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A case of plague was officially reported at Adelaide, January 16.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 3, 1900, 26 deaths have occurred in this city, 8 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, 4 from tuberculosis. Seven of the total number died in the civil hospital. Death rate is 33.88. Seven foreign vessels have been inspected at this port and 8 have cleared for other ports.

During the month of January there has been a total of 123 deaths in this city, of which 39 were in the civil hospital.

During the month 32 foreign vessels have entered this port and 33 have been issued bills of health, 243 passengers and 1,423 members of crews having been inspected on these vessels.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths and no contagious diseases during the week in that port. One foreign vessel inspected during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended February 3, 1900:

Only 1 new case of yellow fever was reported during the week, and 2 deaths occurred from the same disease during this period. It will be seen that the prevalence of yellow fever is rapidly diminishing. There were but 2 cases under treatment on February 3, both of them said to be convalescent, and to be discharged in the course of a day or two.

There were 124 deaths from all causes during the week, showing a mortality of 29.30 per thousand, which is a slight increase from the week previous. The weather has been cool and pleasant.

The passengers of the steamship *Santanderino*, undergoing detention at Mariel Quarantine Station, were discharged on the 30th ultimo and returned to this port, no fresh cases of smallpox having occurred. The

2 patients suffering from the disease were convalescent, but will not be in a condition to be discharged for several days.

All work that was not absolutely necessary has been suspended at Mariel Quarantine Station, and the force of temporary laborers diminished as far as possible.

A case of yellow fever having occurred in the quarters of the captain of the port, the entire building was disinfected by the Service, at the request of Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., captain of the port of Havana.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a report of Acting Asst. Surg. F. Menocal upon the number of examinations for health certificates during the week and the number of vaccinations practiced during the same period. The total number of examinations was 677 and the total number of vaccinations 109.

During the period covered by this report, the barge *Protector* inspected and passed 12 fishing smacks, and disinfected 249 pieces of baggage, as per statement transmitted herewith. I inclose the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1]

Mortality table of Havana for the week ended February 3, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 6, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Enteritis.....	14
Pneumonia.....	9
Malaria	2
Tuberculosis	18
Yellow fever.....	2
La grippe.....	2
Pernicious fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Total deaths from all causes.....	124

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of baggage disinfected by the barge Protector for the week ended February 3, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 6, 1900.

February 3, steamship *Reina Maria Cristina*, for Havana, with 41 trunks, 150 valises, 58 parcels; total, 249.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended February 3, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twelve deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 15.66 per 1,000, this being a great diminution in the mortality from the last week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; bronchopneumonia, 2; atresia, 2; malarial fever, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 2. The following cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported: Measles, 6; diphtheria, 2. Five vessels were inspected on arrival.

February 10, 1900

Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 16 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 22 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Twelve vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 7 were coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 1 vessel was inspected on arrival and 1 bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 6 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; la grippe, 1; enteritis, 1; other causes, 2. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. One vessel was inspected on arrival and 1 certificate of inspection was issued to a coasting vessel.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 27, 1900:

On January 20, the Broschart family, quarantined at Cayo Puto, on account of the occurrence of 4 cases of diphtheria, was discharged from quarantine and all their clothing and bedding disinfected by steam during fifty minutes. The trunks and valises were thoroughly sprinkled inside with formalin and washed outside with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. All the people composing the family were given a bath and their hair washed with carbolic solution and soap.

During this week, 6 vessels have arrived and 5 bills of health have been issued. No deaths have occurred this week at Nuevitas.

At Puerto Padre, 6 vessels have arrived and 3 bills of health have been issued. Six passengers have been detained to complete five days from their departure from Havana.

The weather during past week has been more settled than in previous weeks; rains, however, have occasionally been heavy.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit weekly report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the period ended January 27, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 21 deaths, a decrease of 9 from the preceding week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; pneumonia, 3; malarial diseases, 3; intestinal diseases, 3; tetanus, 1; other causes, 6; total, 21. Population, 43,000; mortality,

25.39. The Norwegian steamship *Gyller* was disinfected on January 21, previous to sailing for Porto Rico. A mild type of la grippe is prevailing, owing to the sudden changes in temperature.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 9 deaths from the following causes: Malaria, 3; tetanus, 2; pernicious fever, 2; tuberculosis, 1; cancer of the liver, 1. Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping, and the general health conditions are good.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports that no deaths have occurred and the sanitary conditions are favorable.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.

MONTRÉAL, February 5, 1900.

The present status of the smallpox outbreak in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of out-break.	New cases since last report.(a)	Total cases since outbreak	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néry.....	Kamouraska.....	1,049	Aug. 18	3	9	0	5	4	5	3
Mont-Carmel.....	do.....	1,075	Sept. 5	0	196	0	196	0	49	0
St. Pascual.....	do.....	3,109	Oct. 15	0	24	0	24	0	4	1
Woodbridge (St. Bruno).....	do.....	3,109	Jan. 26	10	10	0	.....	10	1	1
Ste. Hélène.....	do.....	1,518	Nov. 15	0	3	0	3	0	1	0
St. Germain.....	do.....	600	do.....	0	31	0	31	0	7	0
Amiqui.....	Matane.....	2,500	Dec. 16	0	2	0	.....	2	1	1
Métis.....	do.....	2,523	Jan. 20	1	1	0	.....	1	1	Car
Mann.....	Bonaventure.....	808	Jan. 16b	1	2	0	.....	b2	2	60
Shoobred and Nouvelle.....	do.....	2,150	do.....	0	1	0	.....	1	1	1
Carleton.....	do.....	1,078	do.....	2	2	0	.....	2	1	1
Métapedia.....	do.....	1,273	Jan. 16	13	13	0	.....	13	4	4
Restigouche.....	do.....	579	Feb. 2	1	1	0	.....	1	1	1
Montreal City.....		275,000	Jan. 16	1	1	0	.....	1	1	(c)

a Date of last report, January 18. b Patients removed to civic hospital, in Campbellton, New Brunswick. c Hospital.

Our inspector, Dr. Beaudry, has traced the origin of the infection on both sides of the boundary line between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec to a tramp who, while suffering from mild smallpox for nearly a month, had traveled incessantly from one place to the other in that region, sleeping occasionally in camps and railway stations. The tramp was finally overtaken by Dr. Beaudry at Little Métis station and is now kept in quarantine in a railway car. No information could be had as yet as to where the tramp infected himself. The fellow is out of his mind and can not even give his name.

The patient in Restigouche is Dr. Pinault who has been attending the Métapedia cases.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,
Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

February 16, 1900

Contagious diseases reported to the board of health of the city of Quebec for the year 1899.

	Cases and deaths made known.											
	Diphtheria.	Deaths.	Croup.	Deaths.	Scarlet fever.	Deaths.	Measles.	Deaths.	Typhoid fever.	Deaths.	Total cases.	Total deaths.
By ward.												
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	21	2	0	0	2	1	24	4
Palace	12	0	3	0	9	0	7	2	0	0	23	0
Montcalm	6	1	5	2	34	4	0	0	9	0	54	7
St. John	10	3	4	0	22	7	2	0	2	0	40	10
Champlain	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
St. Peter	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	1
J. Cartier	10	1	9	3	13	4	0	0	4	0	36	8
St. Roch	13	1	6	2	10	1	0	0	5	0	34	4
St. Sauveur	21	2	14	8	15	5	1	0	5	1	56	16
St. Valier	22	2	13	6	9	2	0	0	1	0	45	10
Total	94	11	57	22	140	25	11	0	30	2	332	60

Contagious diseases reported to the board of health of the city of Quebec for the year 1899.

Months.	Cases and deaths made known.											
	Diphtheria.	Deaths.	Croup.	Deaths.	Scarlet fever.	Deaths.	Measles.	Deaths.	Typhoid fever.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	14	2	9	5	9	3	2	0	0	0	34	10
February.....	10	0	4	2	10	5	3	0	0	0	27	7
March.....	10	2	5	2	15	3	1	0	0	0	31	7
April.....	5	1	2	1	11	5	1	0	1	0	20	7
May.....	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
June.....	4	0	8	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	21	5
July.....	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	9	2
August.....	4	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	13	1
September.....	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	11	0
October.....	11	0	7	2	x	0	0	0	15	2	41	4
November.....	16	2	6	2	27	0	3	0	3	0	55	4
December.....	6	2	6	2	45	8	0	0	3	0	60	12
Total	94	11	57	22	140	25	11	0	30	2	332	60

ENGLAND.

Reports from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, January 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900: One case of smallpox is reported for the two weeks ended January 18. The case occurred in the person of a colored man who was removed from the British steamer *Lochmore* on her arrival from Brunswick, Ga., and resulted fatally. The *Lochmore* was disinfected here, proceeded to Manchester to unload, and sails January 22 for Brunswick. No other case of quarantinable disease has appeared.

Twenty-one vessels cleared during the week for United States ports. Of these, 6 were not inspected. A few vessels clear from here, from points up the river such as Garston and Runcorn. On Friday I went to Garston and inspected a vessel clearing for Sapelo. It took two and one-half hours to make the trip. Vessels clearing from Manchester pro-

ceed to sea via the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey without stopping at this port. I am informed that these vessels carry no passengers and that their cargoes, if any, are exclusively of British origin. It is my purpose to proceed to Manchester and to report upon the condition of affairs there, as soon as it is possible for me to absent myself from Liverpool for a day. Nothing worthy of note has occurred in the passenger or freight situation during the past week.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900: The health of Liverpool is good, no quarantinable disease being reported. The subepidemic of influenza mentioned in my previous reports has largely abated. Nineteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week; of these, 4 were not inspected. Nothing of interest has occurred in regard to emigrant traffic. In regard to freight, it has been deemed advisable to quarantine at this port for thirty days Persian wool shipped through Persian Gulf ports on account of the reported presence of plague at Bagdad and Bushire.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected at this port during the week ended January 20, 1900: Friday, January 19, steamship *Aller*, of the North German-Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 1 steerage and 2 second-cabin passengers, and Saturday, January 20, steamship *Saint Louis*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 190 steerage and 105 second-cabin passengers and 64 pieces of large and 240 pieces of small luggage. There were rejected 8 immigrants, all for trachoma, and 4 pieces of large luggage, all of which were made up of old bedding, pillows, etc., which will be disinfected this week before forwarding.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected at this port during the week ended January 27, 1900: Wednesday, January 24, steamship *Saale*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 1 second cabin and 4 steerage passengers and 2 small and 2 large pieces of luggage, and Saturday, January 27, steamship *Saint Paul*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and

February 16, 1900

cargo. There were inspected and passed 90 second cabin and 146 steerage passengers and 40 pieces of large and 165 pieces of small luggage. One steerage passenger was rejected for trachoma. During the week I have disinfected 8 pieces of luggage, made up of old bedding, pillows, and feathers.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY.

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended January 27, 1900:

Only 1 vessel, the French steamer *Neustria*, of the Cyprien Fabre Line, has cleared from this port during the week bound for the United States. This vessel carried a general cargo of merchandise but no passengers and was in very good sanitary condition. * * *

The smallpox epidemic is now on the decline and the number of cases is very much lessened; there are still, however, about 200 cases in the municipal hospital here but a large number of them are now convalescent. There are of course many cases which are not reported at all and therefore it is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy just how many cases there are at present in the city.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs at the port of Bremen:

On my arrival here, in the latter part of December, I found Vice-Consul Murphy in charge at the consulate, and he was most willing to cooperate with me in carrying out the quarantine regulations as they pertain to foreign ports. He had already, by his own efforts, improved the methods in operation at this port, and with suggestions from Dr. Wasdin, on his inspecting tour, still more was accomplished in this line.

I found Dr. Peltzer employed in the inspection of emigrants, as he has been since 1892, but his attention is more directed to the exclusion of passengers under the immigration laws than the enforcement of the quarantine regulations. With the assistance of the ships' surgeons, he vaccinates all emigrants, whether they show marks of successful vaccination or not, or have evidence of a genuine attack of smallpox. My opinion of this part of the work, as conducted by Dr. Peltzer, coincides with the opinion expressed in the report of Dr. Wasdin, that it is done in a careful and painstaking manner.

As regards the disinfection of baggage I found the condition very unsatisfactory. In the first place the steam chamber is of very diminu-

tive proportions—far too small for a port that embarks nearly 100,000 emigrants annually to America. The selection of baggage requiring disinfection was left entirely to the judgment of an ignorant employee of the steamship company, who not only had no personal interest in the matter, but was concerned in doing as little work as possible.

Naturally, very few pieces were selected as requiring disinfection. Knowing, as I do, the absolute inefficiency of the methods of the disinfection, it is just as well that so few pieces of baggage were placed in the steam chamber. One-half hour was deemed sufficient for the entire process of disinfection. With the number of leaks in the steam pipes, I am sure the required temperature of 100° C. was never once attained. The chamber contained no exhaust pump for withdrawing the air before the introduction of the steam, and later for exhausting the steam, to facilitate drying.

I am glad to be able to report that the exhaust pipe is now attached, which was Dr. Wasdin's suggestion, so the chamber is in a condition to do fairly efficient work, though it still falls short of a plant at one of our national quarantine stations. Its small size will always lessen its usefulness for the purposes intended. The Lloyd Steamship Company promises a larger plant when their new hall is completed, about two years hence.

I have had some hesitation in deciding what to select for disinfection, it being impossible to decide accurately the sanitary condition of the emigrant's home, and also impracticable to disinfect everything. In my judgment the bedding, which comes through in large quantities, is most likely to carry infection, for obvious reasons, though not necessarily all the infection. The personal clothing is largely wash clothing, as shirts, dresses, etc., and is contained in pasteboard valises. In this way there is some exposure to air en route, which somewhat lessens its infectiousness. Such a small proportion of emigrants come from a district known to be healthy, that I disinfect all bedding, and whatever personal clothing that seems specially to require it. Some of the baggage has the label of German disinfection on the Russian frontier, but in the absence of positive information as to the efficiency of their work, all is redisinfected. This does not constitute more than 10 per cent of the baggage. About 80 per cent of the emigrants come from the provinces of Austria, principally from Hungary and Galicia. The latter province, according to a recent report in the London Lancet, contains many cases of smallpox on account of the strong prejudice existing against vaccination. The same report states that about four thousand cases of typhus occurred in the different provinces of Austria during the last fiscal year. As there is no safeguard, such as vaccination against this very dangerous and contagious disease, it seems to me that typhus is a disease especially to be guarded against.

The fact that neither Portuguese nor Spanish emigrants pass through this port lessens very much our danger from plague.

There is a possible danger of plague reaching Bremen by rice ships, which come in considerable number from India and Siam. The rice is brought here in the husk to be threshed and cleaned, and some is then reshipped to America. They claim that rice is only brought from the healthy districts of India; but the infection is so general that I hardly see how they can speak with confidence on the subject. If Dr. Irwin's suggestion as to the possible infection of Oporto by rice is correct, Bremen is not free from danger from this source. The process the rice passes through here, in my judgment, removes all possible danger of

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the rice that is reshipped to America being infectious. Should plague appear in the vicinity of Bremen, the health authorities are fully competent to cope with it.

I respectfully request information from the Bureau in regard to the German frontier disinfection if it is considered sufficient.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 27:

The steamship *Patricia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, January 21, carrying 428 steerage passengers. For these passengers 249 pieces of baggage were inspected and 91 were disinfected. In my reports of baggage inspected and disinfected, the number of pieces inspected does not include those reported disinfected, but each is reported according to the number of red or yellow labels used.

The steamship *Graf Waldersee* was inspected with reference to the accommodations for steerage passengers on Friday, January 26, preparatory to her sailing on the following Sunday.

Bills of health were issued to 10 vessels, of which 7 carried cargo.

The latest issue of the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes" (Berlin) contains an item from Hamburg to the effect that by an order of the senate, dated December 13, 1899, a treatise on plague was sent to all physicians and at the same time all physicians were forbidden to experiment or work with the plague bacillus, especially to inoculate animals.

As mentioned in other letters, I am at present too much confined to the office by the necessary work there to make the outside investigations in regard to quarantine methods here which I intend to make.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Plague in Honolulu—Fire in Chinese quarter.

UNITED STATES MILITARY HOSPITAL,

Honolulu, H. I., January 22, 1900.

SIR: With reference to the plague, I have the honor to report that up to date there have been 46 cases with 40 deaths. The whole town has been districted, and each house is inspected twice a day with reference to keeping track of the inhabitants, discovering cases of disease and enforcing sanitary measures. On the 20th instant, while burning a part of Chinatown, the fire got away and destroyed nearly the whole of the district, rendering almost 4,000 Asiatics and natives homeless. These people are now corralled in different places under guard and are being fed at public expense. It is feared, however, that many of them got away in the confusion, with such of their household goods as they could carry, and may spread the infection far and wide.

The thorough burning of Chinatown, however, was providential. There being imminent danger of a riot on the 20th, the two batteries of artillery were called out and are still on guard, but will return to camp to-day. Having obtained permission of the board of health, I will establish a temporary hospital for the reception of any case of plague which may occur among the men, and for the detention of suspects. This hospital will be located on ground controlled by the depot quartermaster and situated on the beach road almost halfway between here and Camp McKinley. The location is excellent, being isolated, cool, and on sandy soil. I shall visit the cases myself twice a day—taking due precautions, of course—and the chief nurse has volunteered her services in case the emergency arises. My medical supplies have arrived and I will have no difficulty in getting enough hospital corps men for the work. We have had a good deal of trouble at this hospital with the water supply since they have used so much in town during the burning of infected districts. The depot quartermaster, however, has a 5,000-gallon tank which he will put up here at once, which will give us an ample supply in the future.

Respectfully,

BLAIR D. TAYLOR,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, Treasury Department, for his information.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Number of plague cases and deaths, January 17-24.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram, dated January 24, 1900, has been received from the consul-general at Honolulu, which reads as follows, viz, "Since 17th, 12 cases, 6 deaths."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Outlook more encouraging in Honolulu.

[Telegram.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., February 10, 1900.

Carmichael reports February 2 no cases since 25th. Outlook encouraging. Seventy-four hundred people in quarantine. Stansfield arrived.

KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Honolulu—Burning of the Chinese quarter.

HONOLULU, H. I., January 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the plague situation here shows no improvement. New cases are being discovered from time to

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time and in parts of the city away from Chinatown. One white lady, a Mrs. Boardman, living in what was considered a healthy part of the city, was attacked on the 6th instant, and died from bubonic plague on the 16th. She was employed in Jordan's dry goods store on Fort street, and it is stated that a dead rat was found and removed from the store near her department some days before she was taken ill. It is also rumored that infection was conveyed from a pet dog which was ill and died shortly before its mistress.

Another white woman was attacked in a previously healthy part of the city on the 18th instant (at Palace Walk and Punchbowl street. Removed to the pesthouse, where she is still alive.

Since my last report on the 12th instant the following is the record received from the Hawaiian board of health: January 13, 3 cases, 3 deaths; January 14, 1 case, 2 deaths; January 15, 1 case, 1 death; January 16, 1 case, 2 deaths; January 17, 3 cases, 3 deaths; January 18, 5 cases, 1 death; January 19, 1 case, 1 death; January 20, 1 case, 1 death; January 21, 3 cases, 2 deaths; January 22, 1 case, 1 death; January 23, 1 case, no death.

Since December 12, 1899, when the plague was first discovered, there have been recorded 52 cases and 41 deaths.

House-to house inspection is performed daily in every part of the city. All cases of sickness are, therefore, reported and suspicious ones investigated.

The work of depopulating Chinatown and burning infected buildings has been carried on since my last report. The camps at Kalihi and Kakaako are now in operation and the receiving hospital at Kakaako has been in use since the second outbreak of the plague.

On Saturday (January 20), while burning an infected building in the rear of Kaumakapili Church between Beretains and Kukiu streets the church took fire, and while the fire department was endeavoring to save it the fire in the other buildings got beyond control, crossed Beretains street, and aided by a stiff northeast wind, the inflammable material in the wooden buildings, and want of sufficient water, swept and laid in ashes the greater part of Chinatown from Kukiu and Nunana streets to the harbor and Nunana River. Over 4,500 people were made homeless and almost all of their belongings destroyed in a few hours' time. The citizens were called upon to aid the military authorities in rounding up this mass of people and preventing them scattering in all directions throughout the city. The greater number of these homeless people, principally Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, were removed to Kawaiahao Church and churchyard on King street, some to the camps at Kalihi and Kakaaka, and to various empty warehouses in other parts of the city. Part of the United States Sixth Artillery furnished a guard for the people at Kawaiahao Church.

Contributions of food and clothing from the citizens at once began to pour in and before nightfall nearly all were fed and housed under tents, awnings, etc.

There is an element of danger in the removal of this large body of people from the infected to the uninjected parts of the city, and many of them carried from Chinatown their clothing and personal belongings, but the disaster was so sudden and the necessity of guarding these people so urgent that the best was done under the circumstances in such a pressing emergency. That it was accomplished in such good order and in such a short time is a credit to the authorities and the citizens who aided them.

When the fire swept toward the water front there was much excite-

ment in the crowded harbor. Vessels were hastily moved away from the docks into the stream and outside of the harbor.

There is a more hopeful feeling now that the greater part of Chinatown has been wiped out by fire, and when the people removed from that district are properly established in suitable camps the prospects for improvement in the situation are good.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague conditions improved in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1900.

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the plague in the Hawaiian Islands, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the consul-general of the United States at Honolulu, dated at Honolulu, February 2, and via San Francisco, February 9, which reads as follows: "Situation much improved. Since 23d, 5 deaths, mostly old cases. Only 1 new case since 25th and that in detention camp. Eight days without a new case."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 9, 1900.
Via San Francisco, February 15, 1900.

There are 4 new cases reported, 3 deaths since February 2. * * *

CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Further concerning plague.

HONOLULU, H. I.: February 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last communication the situation relative to the plague has greatly improved here.

One new case was reported from the Kalihi detention camp on January 28, but no cases have been discovered in the city proper since January 25. There is a more hopeful feeling and the belief is strong that the burning of Chinatown has done away with the most of the danger.

House-to-house inspection is still continued, and all of the citizens are assisting the board of health, which, under its new president, Dr. C. B. Wood, has done and is doing excellent work.

* * * * *

By invitation of Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, Consul-General Wm. Haywood and myself visited the detention camp at Kalihi on January 31. The camp is located about a mile and a half to the westward of Honolulu on well-drained ground with a gentle slope to the seashore, and shade is furnished by a luxuriant growth of algasoba trees. Fresh water is furnished by artesian wells, and sea water, for flushing purposes, from the ocean to the south of the camp.

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The detention barracks, arranged in four rows, run from north to south, and in the intervals between the buildings are the latrines and wash rooms, the refuse from these is received in flumes through which a steady stream of salt water is pumped, the flumes extending well out into tide water. All refuse is thus carried away from the camp, and pollution of the soil prevented. The shower baths, disinfecting rooms, clean clothing rooms, and commissary department are located at the northern end of the camp and are excellent in every way. The inmates of the camp are divided into groups of 100, and the camp is guarded by the national guard and employees of the board of health.

The hospitals for the camp are located some distance to the eastward of the camp proper, and detention houses for white people to the northward.

There are 5,000 people under observation in this camp—Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians—and there has not been much sickness of a serious character among them.

There is another camp at the drill shed in Honolulu and another at Kakaako and the pest hospital is located at the latter place. There are 1,160 people at Kakaako and 1,200 at the drill shed. Up to date there have been received 58 cases of plague and 46 deaths.

The congested condition of the harbor still continues and the difficulty of properly discharging cargo in the stream is still present.

All precautions are taken with vessels leaving here for the United States, and particularly with vessels loading sugar for ports on the mainland. In all cases, as far as practicable, the vessel is cleaned and fumigated in the stream, and cargo received directly from interisland steamers from noninfected island ports. It is difficult in rough weather to load sugar in vessels lying in open roadstead off the Oahu coast, and the plantations of Oahu, Ewa, and Kahuka, situated on the island of Oahu, have, previous to the present epidemic, shipped their sugar direct to Honolulu by rail. To obviate the difficulty of loading in open roadstead, a plan has been arranged, which, I think, is reasonably safe, an outline of which is as follows: The sugar to be loaded by clean crews in disinfected cars at the plantation, the cars to be sealed and run through to the warehouse at Honolulu without stopping. The warehouse, which is well isolated from the town, near what is known as the railroad wharf, to be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and guarded. The sugar to be handled from the car to the elevator by a quarantined crew in the warehouse, said crew to have no communication with the city. The sugar is to be discharged from a chute at the top of the elevator into a disinfected vessel, moored at least 50 feet away from the wharf with rat proof funnels on all lines leading to the shore. Crew of vessel to remain on board in strict quarantine, and all to be under the supervision of an inspector approved by the United States consul-general and myself.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Stansfield reported for duty this morning. The antipest serum and syringes came with him, and I shall present the matter to the board of health at once.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Quarantine against ports of the Argentine Republic on account of bubonic plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital, reporting that Italy has quarantined against the ports of the Argentine Republic on account of the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

ITALIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have received to-day from the royal ministry, and I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, in continuation of my note of the 24th instant, the following telegram:

"ROME, January 29, 1900.

"By ordinance of maritime health No. 2, dated to-day, all the ports of the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic, and on the Parana River, have been declared infected with bubonic plague. The provisions of the ordinance of May 8, 1897, No. 3, of July 13, 1897, No. 6, and of January 14, 1899, No. 1, will therefore be applicable to all vessels coming from those ports.

"The necessary procedure of sanitary health must be gone through with exclusively at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Brindisi, and Venice, which will, therefore, be the only ports at which the said vessels can land.

"BERTOLINI,
"For the Minister."

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

FAVA.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the transactions at this port for the week ended January 28, as follows: January 25, steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York via Naples; 40 cabin and 59 steerage passengers and 40 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There were 2 rejections for trachoma. On January 27, steamship *Archimede*, Navigazione Generale Italiana, bound for Naples and New York; 21 cabin and 42 steerage passengers and 41 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. Two steerage passengers suffering from trachoma were rejected.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 24, 1900, the following ships were inspected: January 19, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed

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26 cabin and 192 steerage passengers and 49 pieces of large and 143 pieces of small baggage. January 19, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 4 cabin and 300 steerage passengers and 70 pieces of large and 268 pieces of small baggage. January 22, the steamship *Bolivia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 155 steerage passengers and 26 pieces of large and 160 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox at Gaeta and Elena.

NAPLES, ITALY, January 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 31, 1900, the following ships were inspected: January 27, the steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 27 cabin and 708 steerage passengers and 106 pieces of large and 564 pieces of small baggage. January 28, the steamship *Neustria* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 208 steerage passengers and 38 pieces of large and 160 pieces of small baggage. January 30, the steamship *Archimede* of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin and 732 steerage passengers and 183 pieces of large and 741 pieces of small baggage.

The smallpox which was suspected to exist at Gaeta and Elena was officially confirmed two days ago. The disease is supposed to have been introduced from Marseilles, France. All baggage from these places has been disinfected here for the past ten days.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Plague in Kobe Ken.

KOBE, JAPAN, January 1, 1900.

SIR: I beg leave to lay before you the extent of the outbreak of plague in this ken (district).

The first case occurred on November 11; to the end of the month 8 more cases occurred with 7 deaths. On December 23, 12 cases with 9 deaths were reported, and since the 23d no case has occurred and no death.

The Japanese authorities here are taking all the precautions and even going to stringent measures to stamp out the disease. The town never was kept so clean, and wherever a case occurs the whole district is isolated and a cordon of police drawn round, with daily examination and inspection by doctors of all within its limits. The bodies of the dead are cremated and the families sent to a hospital set apart for such cases.

Respectfully,

J. BUCKWILL FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Osaka.

KOBE, JAPAN, January 7, 1900.

SIR: I have pleasure in informing you that no case of plague has occurred in this district since my last notification on the 1st instant. It is now nineteen days since the last case occurred. From Osaka the account is not so good, for up to the present time there have been 41 cases and 38 deaths in that city, but the place always lends itself to epidemics of disease, due to its position, structure, and want of sanitation. The authorities are taking vigorous measures in that locality likewise.

Respectfully,
J. BUCKWILL FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, January 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended January 29: Ten vessels were inspected and received bills of health. On the 24th instant, the steamship *Statendam* cleared for New York, carrying passengers and freight. She carried 30 cabin and 181 steerage passengers, and 69 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 69 pieces were disinfected and labeled. One case of measles was detained from the steerage passengers and sent to hospital. There has been no sickness among the shipping as far as I am able to learn, and the health of this port is good, with the exception of influenza, which is very prevalent. I am unable to obtain any statistics, but it is generally admitted that influenza is epidemic here.

Respectfully,
A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

PORTUGAL.

End of plague in Oporto—Request that quarantine restrictions against Portuguese vessels be removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your consideration copy of a note from the Portuguese chargé d'affaires ad interim at this capital, stating that there have been no cases of the bubonic plague at Oporto since January 19 last, and requesting the raising of the quarantine against vessels coming from Portugal and her possessions.

Respectfully,
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

SIR: I am officially advised by cable, that since January 19 last, no new cases of bubonic plague or death from that disease have occurred in Oporto, where the sanitary conditions have been restored to a perfectly normal state.

Such being the case throughout all the rest of the continent of the kingdom, as well as at Azores, Maderia, Cape Verde and West Africa Possessions, I have the honor to request

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your excellency to cause the necessary instructions to be given to whom it may concern, as to suppression of quarantines and all precautionary measures now in effect at the ports of the United States, against vessels arriving from said places.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

I. DA COSTA DUARTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the letter of the honorable Secretary of State of the 7th instant, transmitting a communication from the Portuguese legation, dated February 2, 1900, in which the chargé d'affaires of said legation states that he is officially advised that since January 19, 1900, no new cases of bubonic plague, or deaths from the same, have occurred in Oporto, that sanitary conditions are normal throughout the rest of the kingdom as well as at Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and West African Possessions, and requesting removal of quarantine restrictions, I have the honor to state that the provisions of Circular No. 143, of December 8, 1899, have been modified by Circular No. 6, of January 16, 1900; and that this modification is of such character that no unnecessary quarantine measures will be applied to vessels from Portugal.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WALTER WYMAN,
*Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.**Quarantine against Oporto raised by the Portuguese Government.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a note from the Portuguese chargé d'affaires at this capital, announcing that his Government has raised the quarantine established against Oporto because of the existence of the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

SIR: In connection with my note of the 2d instant, I have the honor to inform your excellency that his excellency the minister for foreign affairs has cabled me stating that in yesterday's *Diario do Governo*,—the Portuguese Government's official gazette—appears the royal decree abrogating the sanitary restrictions adopted in Portugal and its possessions against Oporto since the outbreak of the bubonic plague, the epidemic thus being considered as totally extinct.

Having the honor to bring this information to your excellency's knowledge, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the request expressed in my note above referred to.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, January 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions at this port for the week ended January 27, 1900: January 26, cleared the steamship *Indrani* for Baltimore, Md.; her cargo was composed of general merchandise from the British Isles. January 27, cleared the steamship *Assyrian* for Philadelphia, Pa.; her cargo was from the British Isles with the exception of 100 cases of opium from Smyrna. January 27, cleared the steamship *Livonian* for New York;

her cargo was entirely from the British Isles. January 27, cleared the steamship *Sarmatian* for Boston, Mass.; with the exception of 76 cases of oranges from Valencia and 120 tons of scrap steel from Gothenburg; her cargo was from the British Isles.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit under same cover abstracts of bills of health for the weeks ended January 20 and January 27.

The following ships were inspected, with passengers and baggage, during the week ended January 27, 1900: January 22, steamship *M. M. Pinellos*, from Barcelona to Havana; 2 cabin and 17 steerage passengers inspected and passed, 21 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled. January 25, steamship *Montserrat*, from Barcelona to Havana; 26 cabin and 30 steerage passengers inspected and passed, 37 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled. January 25, ship *Rosa Alegret*, from Barcelona to Brunswick, Ga., was inspected and given bill of health. January 27, steamship *Montevideo*, from Liverpool to Manila; 11 cabin and 21 steerage passengers inspected and passed, 28 pieces of baggage passed. The epidemic of influenza referred to in my last report still continues; otherwise the health of the city is about as usual.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Cadiz.

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended Saturday, January 20, 1900, together with other matters pertinent thereto:

Supplemental bills of health were issued to 2 vessels during this period; on the 15th instant to the Spanish steamship *San Agustin*, from Barcelona via Malaga, bound for the Canaries, Porto Rico, and Havana, and on the 20th to the British steamship *Restormel*, from Seville for New York without passengers.

The *San Agustin* carried 54 cabin and 104 steerage passengers, of which 95 of the latter class were destined to Cuba and Porto Rico, 79 being from Barcelona, 8 from Malaga, and 8 embarking at Cadiz. No rejections were advised. Eight pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. This vessel was in good sanitary condition, the steerage quarters and bedding being noticeably clean.

The regular liners calling here, en route to the West Indies, in so far as they have been inspected, have generally been found wanting as regards the requirements provided by the regulations for the steerage accommodations.

In calculating the allowance per capita, from 40 to 50 cubic feet approximately of the air space are apportioned for each person, and bunks have been arranged accordingly.

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The general ventilation of these compartments is bad. The process chiefly in use is by means of wind sails, extending through the hatches, not a bad way in fair and calm weather, but immeasurably bad when rough and stormy, as then the hatches must be closed down. It has been found impracticable (and it would be well nigh next to impossible) to enforce strictly to the letter, the regulations in these deficiencies from the beginning of the Service assuming charge of sanitary matters here, but the companies have been notified that after due time has been accorded for making the necessary alterations in the vessels to meet the requirements, they will be strictly enforced.

I have advised and am urging the steamship companies to place on a quay, close by the steerage baggage shed, outside of the city gate, leading to the steamboat landing, a small steam chamber, for performing any disinfection that may be required. The suggestion has not been favorably entertained, and unless emigration increases from this port, there is but small prospect of its being carried into execution, as the companies would prefer, in cases where disinfection has to be done, to decline to take the person's (baggage) passage, rather than go to the expense of the plant. It was pointed out that this plan, while not the ideal one, would suffice in case of passengers, but should the dunnage of crews require such treatment it would not operate as favorably for them, as delays to the vessels must be occasioned thereby.

The Spanish trans-Atlantic Line, the main carrier of passengers from here, has a steam chamber in position at its dry docks and shipyard, which are located on the opposite arm of the bay from the city, but it is too far away to be of any service in our work.

Influenza has appeared in Spain in numerous places and is reported as prevailing extensively in the provinces of Barcelona, Valencia, and Castellon, with many deaths. A few cases are reported in this city, otherwise the general health, as far as has been ascertained, is about as usual. Strange to say, smallpox appears not to be regarded here in the way we look at it, as but little concern would be given to it, unless it assumed epidemic proportions. Is it that previous visitations of the disease have immunized the inhabitants? One would think so, judging from the number of pockmarked faces met with in the streets at every turn, which, it is safe to say, average 1 out of every 5 persons. Free vaccination is offered, but not enforced. House quarantine is not observed. Disinfection of compartments is carried out in some instances after the case has left the sick room.

* * * * *

The existing law requires that infectious diseases be reported only when they become epidemic. This leaves only the mortality statistics as a guide for determining the actual number of cases of a disease occurring in the past, present, and future. Two cases of smallpox exist in the city at present, 1 in the civil hospital, the other in a private house.

The city authorities have taken steps (whether on account of the threatened plague invasion or not is not known, as the feeling here, generally speaking, is not one of apprehension in this direction) to establish a steam disinfecting chamber in a building being constructed expressly for disinfecting purposes. It is about 10 by 3½ by 3½ feet, cylindrical, modern and up to date in construction and equipments. Another one will be received shortly and set up on the docks at the other end of the city for the use of the port quarantine physician.

From Oporto is reported 1 new case of plague and 1 death for the

week. Seventeen patients are reported as still being under treatment in the plague hospital in that city.

As to the suspected case of plague reported here in November, I had the opportunity recently of seeing the person in question and observed the site of the original lesion. The person, an intelligent man, gave an interesting history of his trouble. From the location of the scar, which is well down in Scarpa's triangle, and the history of it coming on abruptly and being unilateral, I would judge it to have been a vascular inflammation, involving some of the veins of that part. The physicians were of the opinion chiefly that it was glandular tuberculosis, but the man gave no previous history of it, nor did his general appearance indicate it. Abstract of bills of health is inclosed.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality statistics of Cadiz, Spain, for November, 1899.

Contagious and infectious diseases—

Smallpox	1
Measles.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1
Diphtheria	4
Typhoids	4
Intermittent fevers.....	1
Dysentery	2
Other infectious and contagious diseases.....	6
Diseases of circulatory system.....	20
Diseases of respiratory system.....	63
Diseases of digestive apparatus.....	14
Diseases of urinary apparatus.....	4
Locomotor diseases.....	18
Cerebro-spinal diseases	54
(?)	1
Cancer.....	6
Total.....	200

Births during same period.....

167

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mortality statistics for Cadiz, Spain, during December, 1899.

Contagious and infectious diseases—

Smallpox.....	1
Measles.....	2
Diphtheria.....	3
Croup.....	1
Typhoids	6
Puerperal fever.....	2
Other infectious and contagious diseases.....	3
Diseases of circulatory system.....	28
Diseases of respiratory system.....	82
Diseases of digestive apparatus.....	22
Diseases of urinary apparatus.....	2
Locomotor diseases.....	25
Cerebro-spinal diseases	56
(?)	1
Cancer.....	10
Leprosy.....	3
Total.....	247

Births during same period.....

157

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Influenza prevailing—End of plague in Oporto.

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report, etc., for the week ended January 27, 1900: Supplemental bills of health were issued to 3 vessels during the period, viz, Spanish steamship *Montevideo*, from Liverpool for Manila, Philippine Islands, with 9 cabin passengers, no steerage; German steamship *Octavia*, for San Francisco, via ports on west coast of South America and Mexico, with 44 steerage and 4 cabin passengers, for Genoa, and the Spanish steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos*, with 10 cabin and 25 steerage passengers, 8 of the former and 2 of the latter having embarked at Cadiz, and 4 being from Málaga, 2 from Valencia, and the remainder from Barcelona.

The newspapers report no new cases of plague at Oporto for the week, and also state that the epidemic there is believed to be at an end, and that the churches are preparing to celebrate a "Te Deum" as a thanksgiving over its disappearance.

Influenza continues to prevail somewhat extensively throughout Spain, with considerable mortality.

There are inclosed herewith copies of circular letters, issued at this port, relative to quarantine and immigration inspection.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 3, 1900.

*To owners, masters, and agents of vessels at the port
of Cadiz, and others whom it may concern:*

SIRS: Your attention is respectfully invited to the laws enacted by the United States Government February 15, 1893, relative to immigration and quarantine, and which is now in force at this port.

Any information concerning the regulations under this law, may be obtained at the United States consulate, No. 12 Alameda Apodaca.

As it is required that all vessels at the original port of departure, prior to taking in cargo for any port in the United States, Cuba, or Porto Rico, be cleansed in all parts, you are requested to notify this consulate to that effect, so that the inspection may be performed before the cargo is taken on board.

In order to prevent unnecessary delays to vessels, and to facilitate the work of the medical inspector, notice must be given to the consulate, in each case, in writing, of the sailing date, and if possible not less than twenty-four hours beforehand, and facilities furnished the medical inspector for the inspection of the passengers, baggage, crew, and vessel.

Respectfully,

JOHN HOWELL CARROLL,
U. S. Consul.J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 22, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to circular letter of January 3 relative to United States regulations, to be complied with by all vessels sailing from this port for the United States, Cuba, or Porto Rico, I desire to call your attention to the requirements in this connection as they apply to the amount of cubic air space which shall be allowed for each steerage or third-class passenger, and also the ventilation of said compartments, and to advise you that after due time has been allowed to make necessary changes in vessels, the regulations will be strictly enforced.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Messrs. TRANSATLANTICA COMPANY.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 237.]

Sanitary condition of Turkey—Plague in Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24, 1900.

SIR: According to an official report dated Assyr, November 25 (old style), December 7, 1899, bubonic plague has broken out at Beni-Shehir. It is stated that 15 persons have been already its victims. Beni-Shehir is in the Yemen on the island near Confondah (Red Sea). As a consequence of said report, which reached Constantinople only five days ago, the superior sanitary commission has been convoked to a special meeting in which it has been decided that one physician shall be sent to Beni-Shehir, and one to Confondah, and that passengers and ships coming from said places shall undergo a twenty-four hours' quarantine in order to have their wearing apparel disinfected.

General sanitary news.

The sanitary news from the other provinces is good, which means that there is no plague nor cholera. From Salonica the sanitary physician reports, under date November 11, 1899, that the prevailing diseases are malaria, whooping cough, mumps, and laryngitis. From Dedeazatch, under same date, is reported the existence of scarlet fever, which, as well as diphtheria, is present also at Serres, Drama, and Cavalla.

Mortality in provincial cities.

I am able to give the number of deaths registered in the different provincial cities. In the city of Aleppo there were 54 deaths registered during the month of September, and 54 during that of October. In Samsusa during the month of September, 13 deaths. During the same month 14 deaths in Dardanelles, where for the month of October 33 deaths were registered, and 12 at Samsusa. At Beirut there were registered for the month of September 37 deaths, and 49 for the month of October. In Smyrna during the month of October 228 deaths were registered. At Cavalla for the same month 50 deaths were registered.

Pilgrims at Djiddah—Scarcity of water.

The number of deaths registered in Djiddah is, for the month of August, 63, 54 for the month of September, and 58 for the month of October. The authorities cable from the latter town that there is great anxiety there on account of the want of water. The number of pilgrims already arrived in said town is about 10,000, and there is no water. I have the honor to forward the following inclosures:

1. A statement of the number of pilgrims passing through Djiddah, and the necessary quantity of water.

2. A French copy of the communication of the French sanitary commissioner concerning the establishment of the Institut Pasteur, on which I have already laid stress in my previous reports. I have already reported that the British sanitary commissioner is opposed to said establishment.

3. The French copy of the communication of the Austrian sanitary representative concerning the transportation of pilgrims to Djiddah, in

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which communication stress is laid on the abuses of the ship captains and agents.

4. A table showing the monthly number of deaths from plague registered in the city of Bombay during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

5. A French copy of the *Teskeré*, announcing the appearance of plague at Beni-Shehir in Yemen.

6. The decision of the superior sanitary commission relative to quarantine of passengers and ships coming from Confondah.

7. The epizootic bulletin.

Report from Teheran.

The sanitary report of the sanitary commissioner at Teheran states that in that town typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and mumps prevail. He states, also, that articles of food are getting dear. Bread, for instance, which was sold at ½ kran, now is sold for 2½ krans.

Sanitary condition of Constantinople.

The sanitary condition of Constantinople is not improving, though I must state that the weather is rather good and temperature mild. Typhoid fever is always prevailing as well as diphtheria, the latter being rather of mild character. Besides said epidemics there are those of influenza and whooping cough. The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 1st to the 22d instant is 784, of which 1 was from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, 6 were from measles, 9 were from diphtheria, 22 were from typhoid fever, and 50 were from inflammation of the respiratory system.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

[Inclusions.—Translated in this Bureau.]

No. 3.—*Communication made at the session of the council, January 9, 1900, by Dr. Mally, delegate from Austria-Hungary.*

The physician in the Government service of Bosnia, Dr. Théophile Koetschett, who accompanied the pilgrims from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, has presented his observations on the conditions of this pilgrimage in the form of a report submitted to his Government. He commends the quarantine appointments at Clazomenes, but notes the crowding of pilgrim vessels, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of the Austrian Government and that it is in direct violation of existing regulations. The number of pilgrims that may be embarked on any one vessel has been fixed, by international agreement, according to the capacity of the vessel. Crowding is inadmissible at ordinary times, viz, when no epidemic disease is prevailing. It is absolutely forbidden during quarantine periods, and when an epidemic, as for example plague, prevails at the port of departure. It is usually vessels flying the English flag which break this regulation.

The report in question particularly denounces the English steamer *Hoseinée*, which arrived May 8, 1899, at Tor, carrying 900 pilgrims, although she had scarcely a capacity for 700. The hygienic condition of this vessel was very objectionable. Between decks the atmosphere was mephitic and the temperature unbearable. Many deaths occurred during the short voyage from Djiddah to El Tor, at which place a large number of sick were entered at the hospital. On the arrival of the *Hoseinée* at Clazomenes the landing of the pilgrims was delayed two days on account of the number of Russian pilgrims occupying the lazaretto.

A revolt broke out on the vessel caused by the exorbitant price charged by the cook for articles of food. In conclusion, Dr. Koetschett attributes the somewhat high mortality at Clazomenes to the fact that a large number of sick pilgrims are taken on at El Tor.

The attention of the council is called to these deplorable facts with the request that severe measures be taken to prevent their recurrence.

No. 4.—Table of plague cases and deaths at Bombay City from September, 1896, to December 31, 1899.

Months.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	2,081	1,599	2,627	2,397	1,809	1,524		
February.....	3,137	3,060	4,746	4,549	3,476	3,038		
March.....	2,241	2,021	4,349	4,549	5,119	4,344		
April.....	1,240	1,116	3,170	2,518	3,706	2,856		
May.....	266	255	690	430	1,133	912		
June.....	176	96	349	138	296	266		
July.....	54	32	381	285	286	247		
August.....	144	83	595	506	362	305		
September.....	a 126 b 114	199	155	857	619	538	349	
October.....	268	245	326	208	1,002	817	561	415
November.....	391	284	354	236	261	195	747	543
December.....	1,477	1,048	654	536	657	542	1,400	761
Total.....	2,662	1,691	10,821	9,391	19,685	17,575	19,433	15,760

a September 29.

b October 4.

RECAPITULATION.

Year of 1896, 2,262 cases, 1,691 deaths; year of 1897, 10,822 cases, 9,391 deaths; year of 1898, 19,685 cases, 17,575 deaths; year of 1899, 19,433 cases, 15,760 deaths; totals, 52,202 cases, 44,417 deaths.

No. 5.—*Teskeré of his excellency the first secretary of the palace to the sanitary department, January 17, 1900.*

The mutessarif of Ossyr, having reported the appearance of plague at Beni-Shehir, at which place 15 persons died of the disease, the Vali of Yemen draws attention to the necessity for sending 2 physicians from the Hedjaz to Ossyr. His Majesty the Sultan, however, considering the advisability of sending a specialist has ordered the question to be referred to the superior council of health which shall report on it as soon as possible to the imperial chancellery.

No. 6.—*Circular telegram to health officers, January 20, 1900.*

By decision of the superior council of health a twenty-four hours' quarantine of observation is ordered for arrivals from Confondah (Red Sea), with disinfection of clothing and effects of passengers and crew at the lazarettos of Camaran and Abou-Saad.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

No. 7.—*Epizootic Bulletin.*

SALONICA, December 28, 1899.

The sheep pox which prevailed at Rahobka, district of Drama, is extinct. It has, however, appeared at Viranoftcha, district of Kenprulu, and at Kapoudgilar, in the neighborhood of Salonica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27, 1899.

Cases of glanders continue to be noticed in many parts of the city and suburbs.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Hamilton.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 53,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

QUEBEC—*Sherbrooke.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 11,898. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from whooping cough.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 220,000. Total number of deaths, 498, including diphtheria, 2; enteric

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fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; leprosy, 1; yellow fever, 8, and 72 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Bordeaux*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 286,000. Total number of deaths, 673, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 4, and 5 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Stuttgart*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 176,394. Total number of deaths, 231, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 20, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 24.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 32.2, and the lowest in Oldham, viz, 11.2.

London.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 45; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 40; whooping cough, 34; enteric fever, 17, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 26.9 a thousand. In Greater London 3,134 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 24.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 20, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 31.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 63.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 295 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 16, and 3 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 20, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 23.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 19.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 721, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 32; scarlet fever, 8, and 8 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Four weeks ended January 20, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended January 20, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria.

PARAGUAY—*Asuncion*.—Three weeks ended December 16, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 1, whooping cough, 1, and 9 from plague.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Two weeks ended January 14, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 90, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Panama	Jan. 30	16,000	0								
Paris	Jan. 20	2,511,629	1,043					1	9	3	4
Plymouth	Jan. 27	100,000	35							2	
Port Limon	do	3,500	4								
Prague	Jan. 20	193,097	122							1	3
Puerto Cabello	Dec. 9	17,000	16	2							
Do	Dec. 16	17,000	14								
Do	Dec. 23	17,000	8	3							
Do	Dec. 30	17,000	4								
Quebec	Feb. 3	73,000							1	2	
Rheims	Jan. 20	107,709	49						3		
Rome	Dec. 9	507,244	49						7		
Do	Dec. 16	507,244	50								
Rotterdam	Jan. 27	319,866	127							1	
St. Georges, Bermuda	do	2,150									
Do	Feb. 3	2,150									
St. John, New Brunswick	do	45,000	17							1	
St. Petersburg	Jan. 13	1,267,023	683					3	27	19	27
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Feb. 3	3,000	0							14	6
Sheffield	Jan. 27	363,877	158							26	3
Singapore	Dec. 23	97,111	175	29							
Smyrna	Jan. 14	300,000	62	7							1
Do	Jan. 21	300,000	52	10				1	2		
Solingen	Jan. 20	16,000	16								1
Southampton	do	103,168	54							2	2
Do	Jan. 27	103,168	37						1		
South Shields	do	105,677	41						1		
Stuttgart	Jan. 25	162,934	60								
Tampico	Jan. 21	14,000	12								
Do	Jan. 28	14,000	15								
Teneriffe	Jan. 20	33,425	14								
Trapani	do	45,095	19								
Trieste	do	166,499	89							1	1
Tuxpan	Jan. 27	10,000	10								
Utilia	do	800	0								
Valencia	do	203,958	121								
Victoria	Jan. 13	20,000	5								
Do	Jan. 20	20,000	6								
Do	Jan. 27	20,000	6								
Vienna	Jan. 31	20,000	3								
Windsor, Nova Scotia	Jan. 13	1,639,811	634						4	8	6
Winnipeg	Feb. 3	3,000	0								
Zurich	do	50,000								1	
Do	Jan. 13	163,908	61							1	4
	Jan. 20	163,908	61							5	2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.